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PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY

VOL. I.

V. 1

EDITED FOR THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

BY

W. A. LINDSAY, K.C.  
(*Windsor Herald*)

AND

JOHN LINDSAY, M.A., M.D.

Edinburgh:

PRINTED BY JOHN LINDSAY, 304 LAWNMARKET.

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THE CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY.



OF LORD MYLNE AND VICE

THE LORDIC COURT



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No. 1.

# PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

## CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY.

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EDINBURGH, 1901.

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*EDITED FOR THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT*

BY

W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., K.C.

*(Windsor Herald).*

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CLAN LINGRAY SOCIETY

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THE CLAN LINGRAY SOCIETY

OF THE CLAN LINGRAY

OF THE CLAN LINGRAY

CLAN LINGRAY

CLAN LINGRAY SOCIETY

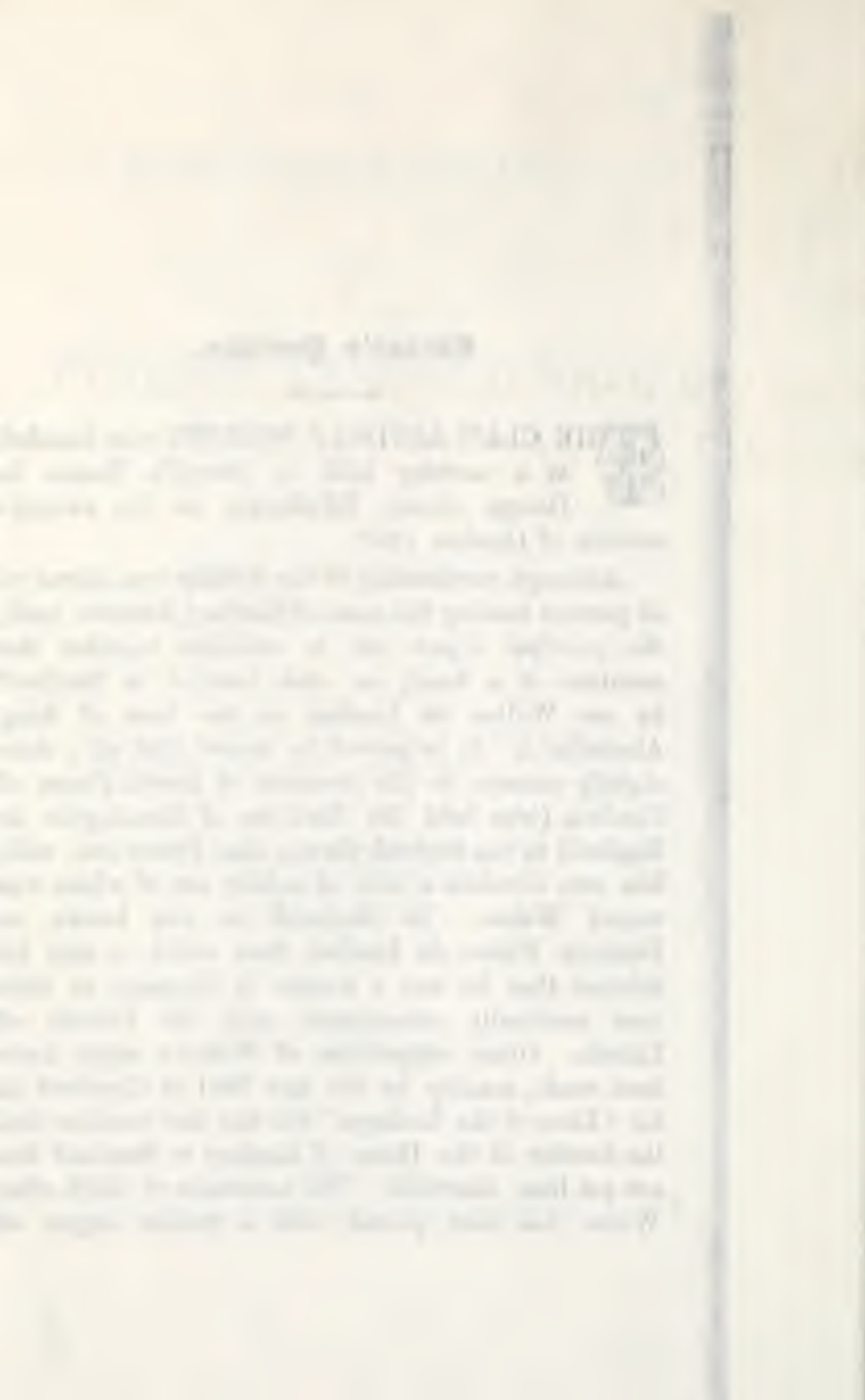
## Editor's Preface.

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**T**HE CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY was founded at a meeting held in Dowell's Rooms in George Street, Edinburgh, on the twenty-seventh of October 1897.

Although membership of the Society was offered to all persons bearing the name of Lindsay, however spelt, the principal object was to associate together the members of a family or clan founded in Scotland by one Walter de Lindissi in the time of King Alexander I. It is proved by record that at a date slightly anterior to the accession of David, Prince of Cumbria (who held the Earldom of Huntingdon in England) to the Scottish throne, that Prince took with him into Cumbria a band of nobles, one of whom was named Walter. In Scotland he was known as Dominus Walter de Lindissi, from which it may be inferred that he was a knight of Lindsey, at that time practically coterminous with the County of Lincoln. Other suggestions of Walter's origin have been made, notably by the late Earl of Crawford in his "Lives of the Lindsays," but the fact remains that the founder of the House of Lindsay in Scotland has not yet been identified. The succession of chiefs after Walter has been proved with a greater degree of





accuracy than is the case with most of the great Scottish houses. From them sprang a number of cadet families, some of which attained prominence in the national life, and one—that of Lindsay of the Byres—has contributed many distinguished and powerful men to the race.

In the case of a Highland Clan or territorial Earldom it cannot safely be presumed that all the persons bearing the same surname descend from a common ancestor, for the assumption of the name on adoption into the clan, or to obtain the protection of the Earl, certainly happened in the days of feudalism and tribal life. But the lands possessed by the Lindsays were scattered all over Scotland, instead of being confined to one district, except that in Forfarshire a great aggregation of separate baronies was effected. Consequently, there is not much reason to suppose that the name of Lindsay was often assumed; and the probability is that the great majority of Lindsays descend in some way or other from younger sons of the various chiefs. There is, however, nothing more difficult in early genealogy than *proof* of the paternity of a younger son.

Most of the Lindsays whose right to armorial bearings is clear have borne the fesse chequé, proof of such right mounting to the early part of the 13th century. And this cluster of families must derive origin from William de Lindsay, who first settled in the county of the Stewarts, and was Seneschal of the Seneschal. His descendant became the chief, but he himself was a cadet. The heraldic device of the earliest chiefs was probably an eagle displayed, which



continued to be borne by Lindsays in England after the fesse chequé was adopted in Scotland, the families in both countries being nearly connected in blood.

It may therefore, on the whole, be fairly asserted that the words uttered at the inauguration meeting of the Clan Society by its President are strictly correct : —“The meeting to-day is the meeting of a family.” His Lordship further described it as the resuscitation of a family group.

Since its formation the Society has held Annual Meetings in 1898, 1899, and 1900. It has also held three gatherings, the first at Balcarres on 21st September 1898. On that occasion was commemorated the creation of the Earldom of Crawford, which occurred at Perth in the Parliament which began on 21st April, 1398, when two Royal Dukedoms were also created, those of Rothesay and Albany. Rothesay was the king's son, afterwards, as is supposed, murdered; Albany was the king's brother, the supplanter of his nephew, and in his issue attainted; Crawford was the king's brother-in-law, and his descendant of the same name alone of the three remains. On this occasion Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress was pleased to direct the following telegram to be sent to Balcarres :—“The Queen . . . is much interested to hear of the event you commemorate in the Lindsay family to-day. Her Majesty commands me to ask you to convey to Lord and Lady Crawford and all the members of the family her sincere congratulations on the occasion.” — Sir Fleetwood Edwards to Lord Wantage. The Earl of Crawford also received a telegram from the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. :—“Allow me to offer





you my sincerest congratulations on the 500th anniversary of the creating of your title.—Albert-Edward.”

After the reading of these telegrams the Chief was presented with a portrait of himself by William Quilter Orchardson, R.A., Lord Wantage making the presentation and delivering an appropriate address. The members of the Clan then visited the gardens—among the most beautiful in Scotland—and took tea, after which a photograph was taken of the assembly.

The estate of Balcarres was acquired at the close of the 16th century from a family of Borthwick by John Lindsay, Senator of the College of Justice and Secretary of State, better known as Lord Menmuir. He was second son of the ninth Earl of Crawford, and at the date of the purchase of Balcarres the Lindsays were still a great territorial family. But in the following century the lands of the Earldom were broken up, the lairds of the name died out, and Balcarres has become the only important link with the past. The house is beautifully situated, having in front an extremely fine Italian garden, which is largely the work of Sir Coutts Lindsay.

The Clan meeting in 1899 took place at Edzell—the old pronunciation of which was Egle or Aigle. The Lairds of Edzell were more strictly Barons of Glenesk, a district which, commencing not far from Brechin, extends to Mount Keen in Aberdeenshire, the north-eastern section being known as the Forest of Invermark. The “barony” is very large. From a hillock near Lochlee, the present writer has contemplated a panorama of mountains all distant at least five miles, and all within the barony. The sale



of Glenesk to Maule of Panmure 190 years ago, and the flitting of Lindsay, is all pathetically described in the 2nd volume of the "Lives." It is worth the attention of the political economist to note that modern scientific discoveries as applied to agriculture and locomotion, illustrated by that sale, have had the effect, in the case of North-East Scotland, of multiplying the value of land twenty-five times, within two hundred years.

The meeting for 1900 was held at Ceres in Fife, one of the parishes closely connected with the Lindsays of the Byres, some of the Lords and Earls being there buried.

Of these three meetings, accounts follow in separate papers. Future meetings may suitably occur at Evelick, Dunrod, and Dowhill. And, possibly, it may interest the members of the Clan to visit the mountain district of Crawford, from which their Chief takes his title.

It has not yet been clearly ascertained how Crawford was originally acquired. There is no evidence to prove the statement of Douglas and other peerage writers that a Lindsay married an heiress of the name of Crawford. Shortly before 1200, the then Head of the House is found to be in possession of the district from the fact that he made grants therein to the Abbey of Newbattle. Holding, however, the then more important fief of Luffness, he was described in Parliament as Baron of Luffness. It is not probable that Barons who took a leading part in the Government of Scotland lived regularly in a spot so remote and so inaccessible as Crawford. There was, however, a castle of which the fifth Earl made his wife's kinsman, Carmichael,







hereditary captain. The Earl subsequently alienated Crawford to the Earl of Angus, reserving the field from which his earldom sprang, and here, therefore, the old Baronial Court was doubtless held.

The Barony was made a Regality when the Earldom was created, so that the whole palatine jurisdiction must have been exercised in the spot reserved. To a Lindsay of antiquarian taste, Crawford would be of great interest, but there is not any outward and visible token of the scenes which imagination would seek to revive.

The heir-apparent of the Lindsay Chief, *viz.*, Lord Balcarres—Master of Crawford—was married on the 25th of January, 1900, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Miss Constance Lilian Pelly, daughter of the late Sir Henry Carstairs Pelly, and of Lady Lilian, daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. And upon the 20th of November following, Lady Balcarres gave birth in Edinburgh to a son, baptized in the names of Robert Alexander David.

With this brief reference to the first and the last born Lindsay of the chief house, the Editor introduces the first number of Lindsay Society publications. The object he has kept in view is that of recording events of current interest, and such records of the past as may assist such of his clansmen as may choose to investigate their own genealogy.


Should the result meet with approval there is ample room for development, and future editors will, doubtless, welcome all original material recording the events of the past, together with notes of domestic events in existing families of Lindsay.



## The Gathering at Balcarres.

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Commemoration of the 500th Anniversary of the Creation of the  
Earldom of Crawford.

N the 21st day of September 1898 the first gathering of the clan took place in circumstances that were especially appropriate, and under auspices that could not be more favourable for the future of the Clan Society. By the kindness of the Earl and Countess of Crawford, every member of the Society residing within the United Kingdom was invited to join with the family and friends of the noble chief in celebrating the 500th anniversary of the creation of the Earldom. About 60 members responded to the invitation, many of them travelling to Balcarres from distant parts of the country. Such an anniversary could not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The duty of calling attention to it devolved upon the Lindsays, but the occasion was one to awaken the sympathetic interest of every Scotsman.

In the Scottish peerage of the present time are many whose family names have been famous since the early days of our country's history, but the titles of most of them have undergone many changes, and only the skilled genealogist can follow these from century to century. The chiefs of the Lindsays alone, always men of the same name and of the same stock, have





borne the same title for 500 years, a distinction many will think greater than the possession of higher rank.

It speaks for the power and importance of the family in that early time that a Lindsay should have been chosen for one of the first Earldoms created after the extinction of the Celtic dynasty. Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, the recipient of the new dignity, had married a sister of the King, but that fact alone does not account for his advancement, since the King had no fewer than ten sisters and half-sisters who had married into different Scottish families. Sir David himself must have been a man of mark among his peers, and that he was so is evident from the frequent mention of him in the contemporary chronicles. Endowed with enormous physical strength, dauntless courage, and knightly accomplishments, he was a hero in an age when skill in war and chivalry were held in high repute. We hear of him fighting strenuously against the son of the Wolf of Badenoch and his wild caterans. He is one of the many famous knights under the leadership of Douglas at Otterburn; and he is that "nobilis et industrius D. David de Lindesay de Crawford," who, with the Earl of Moray, arranges the combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Kay. Scott, in his *Fair Maid of Perth*, in which the clan battle forms a leading incident, pictures him as a youth precocious in cunning and cruelty; but confessedly, whether by mistake or of set purpose, he identifies him with the 4th or Tiger Earl, and probably drew for him such a character as the Tiger Earl might be supposed to have exhibited in his early days. That Sir David should have taken part in such an affair, either as its





originator or as a negotiator between the parties, does not argue him a mere bloodthirsty barbarian. In the 14th century the people of Scotland had been habituated to war, public and private, for many generations; and trial by combat was a legally recognised way of settling all kinds of disputes. To the majority of the people of that time the battle on the North Inch of Perth would appear a fitting and even an honourable way of ending long-standing feuds. How Sir David himself would look upon it may be inferred from his own passage of arms with the Lord Welles on London Bridge.

John, Lord Welles, was an English warrior of great renown, who had been sent by his sovereign as ambassador to the Court of Scotland. During a banquet at which the ambassador was present, Sir David Lindsay had been loud in his praises of the martial deeds of his countrymen, when Welles exclaimed, "Let words have no place; if ye know not the chivalry and valiant deeds of Englishmen, assail ye me, day and place where ye list, and ye shall soon have experience." Sir David at once accepted the challenge of the English champion, and rode gaily to London with a brilliant retinue as the representative of that Scottish prowess which he had extolled. The combatants fought long with sharpened lances and with daggers, and in the end the Scottish knight overthrew his antagonist. Waiving his right to put his fallen foe to death, he supported him till a leech arrived, "tenderly embracing him, that the people might understand he fought with na hatrent, allanerly (solely) for the gloir of victory"; and afterwards he visited him daily till his



recovery. In short, he acted throughout in accordance with the highest ideals of chivalry.

It was doubtless, then, in recognition of his fame as a gallant knight that the Lord of Crawford was made an Earl, but probably also he owed his elevation in no small measure to his being the chief of "all those brethren De Lindsay" who had been conspicuous in raiding the English border.

In later years we find the new Earl styled Admiral of Scotland, and engaged on several occasions as a commissioner to treat for peace with England, missions which would be entrusted only to the great men of the nation. Later still he is found seeking fresh outlet for his energies in foreign service, and holding high command under Louis, Duke of Orleans.

Such was David, first Earl of Crawford. It seems fair to say of him, as may truly be said of many of his successors to the present day: He realised in his life much of what was best in the spirit of his own age.

The commemoration of the creation of the Earldom was felt to be a fitting occasion on which to make recognition of the manner in which the present holder of the title had maintained the honour of the name and added fresh lustre to it by his attainments as a man of science. Accordingly, Mr Orchardson, R.A., was commissioned to paint his Lordship's portrait, and the late Lord Wantage was chosen to make the presentation. In doing so Lord Wantage read the messages quoted in the Editor's Preface, from Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, and from the Prince of Wales, now King Edward.







His Lordship, continuing, said that it was in his capacity as head of the House of Lindsay that they approached him (the Earl of Crawford) and asked him to accept a portrait of himself. It was the good fortune of the house of Lindsay to count a long roll of ancestors who had been prominent and faithful servants of their country and of the sovereigns both of Scotland and of England. For many generations the house of Lindsay had looked up to successive chiefs who had borne the title and rank of Earls. The Earldom of Crawford had been conferred in 1398 on David Lindsay, Lord of Crawford, who, as representing the chivalry of Scotland, had fought with Lord Welles a brilliant passage of arms on London Bridge before Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia. In the long line of the descendants of the first Earl they found men eminent in peace and war, brave warriors in the field, wise statesmen in the cabinet, students and poets. In recent days none had shed more lustre on the name of Lindsay than the late Earl, whose powerful intellect had been devoted to the service of art, literature, philosophy, and religion. His Lordship, the present Earl, was worthily upholding the inheritance of an illustrious name. The patriotic objects to which he had devoted his high scientific attainments, and his many acts of public usefulness, not only commanded the admiration of his friends, but also caused his Lordship's name to be recognised both in England and Scotland among those distinguished alike as men of action and men of letters. He congratulated his Lordship and the Countess on the occasion they were met to celebrate.



Mr R. J. LINDSAY, the Secretary, then presented the congratulations of the Clan Lindsay Society.

Lord CRAWFORD, in replying, referred to the distinguished services of his former assistants at Dunecht; the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, the Astronomer Royal for the Cape, and the Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow.

Those who were present preserve an excellent photograph of the gathering as a memento of the event.







## The Gathering at Edzell: September 1899.

By JOHN LINDSAY, M.A., M.D., *Glasgow.*

---

**T**IME was when a gathering of the Lindsays at Edzell would have been regarded as a very ominous affair." These words of the minister of Brechin Cathedral very aptly indicate the character of the ancient association of the Lindsays with this beautiful northern village, and supply a reason for the choice of the locality as the place of meeting for the clansmen in 1899. Time was when the summoning of the Lindsays to Edzell would indeed have given rise to no little uneasiness in all the country round, and might even have been looked upon as a menace to the throne itself. For centuries the castle loomed large in the local and national history. In its early days it was the headquarters of a family no less remarkable for the number of its branches and the extent of their possessions than for the force of character displayed by so many of its leading men. When the now ruined stronghold was in the hey-day of its strength, the times were rude and turbulent. Continuous, often hereditary, feuds raged between clan and clan; while faction warred with faction for a controlling influence over the royal authority. Security of life and property could be maintained only through the support of kinship and family alliances; and they alone who were strong in these were able to stand firm amid the turmoil that makes up the history of Scotland under





the Stuart kings. In this fortunate position were the house of Lindsay and its retainers, and it was with no little pride that their descendants of to-day listened to the words we have quoted, although they greeted them with a laugh on account of the contrast they suggested between the warlike musters of the past and the pleasant picnic of the day on which they were spoken.

The Howe of Fife is rich in scenes that recall the achievements of the men of our name in literature, in statecraft, in the modern art of war, and in modern science, but our associations with the Braes of Angus all belong to the stormy days of feudalism. On this account the more northern region is perhaps the more attractive. Hardly a nook or corner of the district but is identified with some historical incident in which the Lindsays have played a part, and legend as well as serious history adds her share of interest. Edzell Castle and its outposts, in fact, belong to the romantic period in our family story, and it is not to be wondered at that Lindsays from far and wide should have been drawn thither to look upon scenes made famous by the doings of their kindred.

Over 200 members of the Society and their friends assembled for the gathering, very many coming from England and Ireland, and two at least from across the Atlantic. Those who arrived early on Friday the 15th, to the number of about fifty, drove to the Castle of Invermark, and on their return reported that the outing had been much enjoyed in spite of the inclemency of the weather. In the course of the day most of the visitors from a distance had reached the



village, and in the evening an impromptu concert and dance was held in the Inglis Memorial Hall, the music being furnished by the local string band, under the conductorship of Mr Lindsay, Edzell, who himself gave an excellent rendering on the violin of "Auld Robin Gray."

On Saturday forenoon private excursions were made by some, but the event of the day was the muster of the clan within the castle walls. Attention was directed to the various points of interest by Mr J. G. Low, Montrose, a gentleman well informed in the history of the castle; and the company were indebted also to Rev. D. S. Ross, the respected minister of the parish, for interpreting the symbolical carvings on the walls of the garden.

The great extent of the ruins and their massive proportions are abiding proof of the former importance of the place; while the broad pleasance, with its ornate summer house, its imposing walls and elaborate sculpturings, bear witness of the wealth of its projectors and of a taste that must have been rare at the time when the works were executed.

The old burial-ground was next visited, and a wreath of heather was placed within the vault containing the tombs of the lairds of Edzell; and thereafter the company returned to the village.

Leaving the grand ruins of the castle behind, and looking across the broad and fertile domain that for so many centuries owned the sway of the Lindsay, one could not but regret that all had passed into other hands. But no shame or indignation mingled with the







regret. The ravages wrought by civil war were the price paid for the prominent place which the house had taken in the affairs of the nation ; and the prodigal hospitality which had gained for Edzell the name of the "Kitchen of Angus," and which had contributed to the downfall, was not an unamiable trait in the family character ; it was but another phase of that daring and reckless spirit that had made so many of its chiefs the great men that they were. Not unworthy to be named among these was the last of the lairds. As he rode sadly away from the home of his fathers, a broken and a childless man, the last poor remnant of his fortune sunk in the lost cause of the Stuarts, the picture he presented was a pathetic, but not a mean or shameful one.

When, therefore, at the dinner the Secretary of the Society proposed the health of the Earl of Dalhousie, present proprietor of the "land of the Lindsays," who was then celebrating the attainment of his majority and his coming into his inheritance, the toast was drunk with all heartiness, and the hope that he might long enjoy his possessions was expressed without reservation. Equally hearty, of course, were the greetings sent to our absent Chief. The guests were welcomed in the spirit of the ancient hospitality ; and the success of the Society was considered to be assured, and to be deserved on account of the success of the gathering.

In the absence of the Earl of Lindsay through indisposition, the chair at the dinner was occupied by Mr W. Lindsay, London ; and to him, and to all who were present, the occasion will remain a memorable one.



## The Gathering at Cupar=Fife : Sept. 1900.

By JOHN LINDSAY, *Conylea, Glasgow.*

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**T**HE decision of Macduff, "Cousin, I'll to Fife," was not a solitary example of such a resolution having been taken in time of danger and difficulty. The foot-sore and weary Princess Margaret of England, shortly after the Norman Conquest, made her way to Fife, and there became the sharer of the crown of Malcolm Canmore, and the mother of David I., "the sair sanct for the Croon," and the builder of many beautiful abbeys throughout Scotland. The broken-hearted James V. in 1542, while still in the prime of manhood, retired to his fair palace of Falkland, in Fife, to die peacefully by the side of his life-long friend, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount ; and Earl Beardie, or the Tiger Earl of Crawford, after his fierce and war-like exploits on the Braes of Angus, came home to die in peace at his castle of Lordscairnie, near the scene of our present gathering at Cupar, in the "Howe of Fife."

With the exception of the defeat of the English by Wallace at Blackearnside, and the bloody fray at Pitreavie, near Inverkeithing, in the time of Cromwell, there have been no battles fought in Fife during historical times. Its almost insular position has saved it from being like Stirling, the cockpit of Scotland. It has within its borders all the elements of a kingdom,

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES I.

By JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.  
IN TWO VOLUMES.  
THE FIRST VOLUME.  
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
THE SECOND VOLUME.  
LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.



and for many years was one, while the plough, the loom, the sail, and the miner's pick bring peace and plenty to the "good folk of Fife." In St Andrews it has the most ancient University in Scotland, and claims it as the name-place of the patron saint, dear to all Scots at home or abroad. Beautiful Cathedrals and Abbeys some time studded its surface, and sent their light and learning streaming afar. It is a land of old renown, of poetry and romance, and has given birth to a greater number of eminent and distinguished men than perhaps any other county of Scotland; and, strange to say, while the homes of the Lindsays in other parts of Scotland, such as the Byres, Covington, Kilbirnie, Dunrod, Craigie, Spynie, Finhaven, and Edzell, are in ruins, and

" Their knights are dust,  
Their swords are rust,  
Their souls are with the saints, I trust,"

the name and race of Lindsay flourishes in Fife with undiminished vigour in the noble mansions of our Chief, the Earl of Crawford at Balcarres, of the Earl of Lindsay at Kilconquhar, and of Lady Gertrude Cochrane, representing the female line, at Crawford Priory. There was good reason, therefore, for fixing on the county town of Fife for our Gathering on September 15th and 16th, 1900, and thus celebrating the beginning of a new century.

Within Cupar itself there is much that is interesting. On the Castle Hill stood one of Macduff's castles; and here Sir David Lindsay's pleasant satire of "The Three Estates" was performed *al fresco* in 1535, five years previous to its performance before the Court at





Linlithgow. Sir David received his early education at Cupar, and for some time represented his native town in the Scottish Parliament. His residence of "The Mount" stood about two miles to the north-west. At about an equal distance due north, standing solitary, gaunt, and grim, is Lordscairnie Castle, built by Earl Beardie, fourth Earl of Crawford, about 1450, when he was in league with the Earls of Ross and Douglas to defy the royal authority, while 3 miles south-east of the town stood a "narrow countrie hous covered with strae and reid," where lived, "in guid civilitie," Robert Lindsay, the "honest Pitscottie" of Sir Walter Scott, and the famous author of the Chronicles of Scotland from the time of James I. to Mary Queen of Scots. Immediately south of Cupar is Wemysshall Hill, on which long stood the Cross of Cupar to commemorate the spot where the treaty was signed between the Lords of the Congregation and Mary of Guise, which directly led to the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland in 1560. The negotiating of this treaty was chiefly the work of Lord Lindsay, who spoke so plainly to the Duke of Chastelherault and Mons. D'Osell, leaders of the army of the Queen Mother. South of Wemysshall is the village of Ceres and the tombs of the Earls of Crawford, within which lie the remains of John, surnamed "the gallant," 20th Earl of Crawford, and his beautiful young Countess, Lady Jean Murray, cut off before she had reached her twentieth year. Within half-an-hour's walk of Ceres stand the ivy-clad ruins of Struthers Castle, for many years the seat of the Earls of Lindsay, who succeeded to the Earldom of Crawford in 1642 and were thereafter designated



Crawford-Lindsay. The last of this line was Earl George, who died in 1808, the title then reverting to the Earl of Balcarres. Struthers Castle having become dilapidated, Kilbirnie Castle, in Ayrshire, became the principal seat of the Earls of Crawford-Lindsay, but owing to its being mysteriously burnt on a fine Sunday evening in April 1757, a new house was built about 3 miles west from Cupar, on the banks of the Eden, and named Crawford Priory. This was greatly enlarged and beautified by Lady Mary in the early part of last century, and afterwards by the late Earl of Glasgow, who succeeded to the Crawford estates through the female line.

With such ample material for antiquarian and historical research, so interesting to every one bearing the name of Lindsay, and with such places as Rossie, Kilwhiss, and Kirkforthar, not to speak of St Andrews, Leuchars, and Falkland, all within a few miles of Cupar, this gathering of the clan was looked forward to with much satisfaction, and the event proved equal to the anticipations. The daily press, particularly the *Dundee Advertiser* and *Courier*, *Fife Herald*, *The People's Journal*, and even the *Scotsman* and *Glasgow Herald*, all gave full and interesting reports of the proceedings.

On Friday 15th a considerable number came from Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other towns, the Edinburgh contingent including Mr R. J. Lindsay, W.S., the Secretary. The Royal Hotel was fixed on as headquarters, but it and the other hotels were filled to overflowing, and lodgings had therefore to be found in private houses.







Those who arrived first drove to Falkland Palace *via* the south road, passing by the way Edenwood, with memories of Lord Chancellor Campbell, and Cults, where Sir David Wilkie, the famous painter of "The Blind Fiddler," "Pitlessie Fair," "Rent Day," etc., was born. In due time the venerable pile was reached, the party being courteously shown over it by Major Wood, factor for the Marquis of Bute, the owner of the Falkland estate, who has done so much to restore the Palace and lay bare the foundations of the old castle of Macduff, within whose gloomy walls David, Duke of Rothesay, and elder brother of James I., was starved to death at the instance of his uncle the Duke of Albany in 1402. Here it was that Sir David Lindsay of the Mount was wont to amuse and instruct the youthful James V. after his father's disastrous death at Flodden in 1513. The room where the king died in 1542 was pointed out. From Falkland James VI. was decoyed away to Perth in connection with the alleged Gowrie Conspiracy, which ended so disastrously to the Earl of Gowrie and his friends. Queen Mary spent at Falkland some of the happiest days of her short and troubled reign. The fine old trees of the noble park are said to have been cut down by Cromwell to build the fortifications of Perth during the Civil War.

The party returned to Cupar *via* Melville and Rankeillor, a most picturesque drive, the beauty of the well-wooded landscape being meanwhile softened and made more beautiful by a slight haze which overspread it, but left the clear outline of the twin Lomond Hills with sunshine on their heads.

The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. In 1790, the population was about 3.9 million, and by 1800 it had increased to about 4 million. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and immigration from Europe. The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. In 1790, the territory was about 2.3 million square miles, and by 1800 it had increased to about 3.6 million square miles. This growth was due to a number of factors, including the acquisition of new territory from Spain and France, and the discovery of new lands in the West. The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. In 1790, the economy was about \$1.5 billion, and by 1800 it had increased to about \$2.5 billion. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high rate of investment, a high rate of innovation, and a high rate of trade. The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. In 1790, the military was about 10,000 men, and by 1800 it had increased to about 20,000 men. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high rate of recruitment, a high rate of training, and a high rate of equipment. The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing government. In 1790, the government was about \$100 million, and by 1800 it had increased to about \$200 million. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high rate of taxation, a high rate of spending, and a high rate of borrowing. The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing culture. In 1790, the culture was about \$100 million, and by 1800 it had increased to about \$200 million. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high rate of education, a high rate of entertainment, and a high rate of innovation. The seventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing infrastructure. In 1790, the infrastructure was about \$100 million, and by 1800 it had increased to about \$200 million. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high rate of construction, a high rate of maintenance, and a high rate of innovation. The eighth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of slaves. In 1790, the population of slaves was about 500,000, and by 1800 it had increased to about 1 million. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and immigration from Africa. The ninth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of Native Americans. In 1790, the population of Native Americans was about 1 million, and by 1800 it had increased to about 2 million. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and immigration from Europe. The tenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of immigrants. In 1790, the population of immigrants was about 100,000, and by 1800 it had increased to about 200,000. This growth was due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and immigration from Europe.

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A second contingent drove eastwards from Cupar to Dura Den, famous alike for its beauty and its wealth of fossils, and returned by Pitscottie.

The evening was spent with music, recitation, song, and dance in the hall of the Royal Hotel, thus maintaining the character of the "Lichtsome Lindsays."

Next morning a large party drove to Lordscairnie and the Mount, returning in time for the general rally and drive to Crawford Priory, for which the whole company left in brakes, accompanied by two pipers. Here they were met by Lord Balcarres, and after being photographed were, by the kind permission of Lady Gertrude Cochrane, shown over the fine house. Thereafter the road up the Garliebank was taken on the way to Ceres, on the right of which stands Scotstarvit, one of the last of the Norman towers or keeps to be built in Scotland. The family, who claim descent from the Wizard Michael Scot of Balwearie, gave one of their daughters as a Countess of Balcarres to Alexander, son of Earl Colin. Scotstarvit is also memorable as the seat of Sir John Scot, the famous author of "The Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen," who was largely instrumental in printing the first map of Fife, published in 1645 and dedicated to John, Earl of Crawford-Lindsay, whose principal seat was then at Struthers Castle, a little to the south of Scotstarvit, but which for lack of time the company were unable to visit on this occasion. In due time Ceres was reached, and the tombs of the Lindsays visited, three wreaths of heather being placed *in memoriam* on the coffins of John the Gallant Earl and his young and





amiable Countess, who predeceased him only by a short time. He died on Christmas day 1749, aged 47. Meanwhile the pipers played a doleful lament over the tomb of one of the most able and gallant soldiers that ever lived.

Cupar was again reached a little before 4 p.m. Over 120 sat down to an excellent dinner, purveyed by Mr Joiner in the hall of the Royal Hotel. The Secretary intimated several letters of apology, including one from the Earl of Crawford, who expressed his regret at being unable to be present. The noble Chairman, the Right Hon. Lord Balcarres, was supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Lindsay, &c. Among others present were :—

Mr and Mrs John O. Lindsay, Kirkcaldy ; Mr R. A. Lindsay, Edinburgh ; Mr D. L. Lindsay, Edinburgh ; Mr Stewart Lindsay, J.P., Kirriemuir ; Mr, Mrs, and Miss M. A. C. Lindsay, West Mains, Kinblethmont ; Captain and Mrs Warren Perry, *née* Lindsay, Kinsale, Ireland ; Mr W. S. Lindsay and the Misses Lindsay, Edinburgh ; Mr R. Lindsay, Edinburgh ; Miss Dora Lindsay, Keswick ; Mr and Mrs W. Lindsay, Freuchie ; Mrs Ritchie, Freuchie ; Miss Lindsay, Auchtermuchty ; Mr William Lyall Lindsay, London ; Mr Jas. D. Lindsay, Brechin ; Mr and Mrs Alex. Lindsay, Edinburgh ; Mr and Mrs William Lindsay, Mayfield, Dollar ; Misses Lily, Joan, and Jane Lindsay, Royal Bank House, Dundee ; Mr and Mrs Paul M. Lindsay, Maryville, Ballintemple ; Mr J. Ainsworth Lindsay, Edinburgh ; Mr James Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh, and other members of family ; Mr Allan Lindsay and party, Bearsden, Glasgow ; Mr John Lindsay and party, Coatbridge, Glasgow ; Mr William Lindsay and party, Grafton Place, Glasgow ; Mr John Lindsay and party, Conylea, Glasgow ; Mr W. G. Lindsay and party, Giffnock, Glasgow ; Mr J. B. Lindsay, Glasgow ; Mr A. M. Lindsay, Glasgow ; Mr J. C. Lindsay, Hamilton ; Mr Charles Lindsay, Glasgow ; Mr James Lindsay, Glasgow ; Mr David Lindsay, Glasgow ; Mr H. J. G. Lindsay, Glasgow ; Rev. J. R.



Scoular, Rev. J. T. Ferguson, Bailie Innes, and Mr J. L. Anderson, town-clerk, Cupar; Miss M. L. Wilson, Annan; Mr James G. Low, Montrose; Mr and Mrs Gaskell, London; Mr J. G. Roper Lindsay, Cork; Mr R. J. Lindsay, W.S., Edinburgh; Miss Maud H. Lindsay, Newcastle; Mr Wm. Lindsay, Edinburgh; Rev. A. S. Lindsay, Kettering; Mr L. Lindsay, Madras; Mrs Wm. Lindsay, Edinburgh; Mr John Lindsay, Edinburgh; and Mr and Mrs Winter, Carnoustie.

Justice having been done to the repast, Lord BALCARRES gave the patriotic toasts. In submitting the toast of the "Queen and the Royal Family," his Lordship touched feelingly on the manner in which Her Majesty had borne recent trials and bereavements, and instanced how profoundly she sympathised with her people in all our national anxieties. (Cheers.)

In giving the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," his Lordship said we had been living in times during which more attention had been given to these forces than at any other period of our national history since the Crimean War; and he hoped that during the next few years the country would not forget that, the war being over, a most emphatic duty was owing by it to the Army and Navy—(cheers)—and not only to the Navy and Army, but to the Reserve Forces. They must nowadays also add the Imperial Forces. (Cheers.) They deserved well of the country. (Cheers.) Many of them had probably got relatives at the front, and some of them had lost friends and relatives by the South African War; but he trusted that those of them who had still friends actually engaged might soon see them home safe and sound. (Cheers.) He coupled the toast with the name of

Major GORDON, who briefly and appropriately replied, remarking that it used to be said that if the Reserve Forces got the chance they would do their duty. They had got their chance, and they had done their duty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr STEWART LINDSAY, J.P., Kirriemuir, proposed "Our Chieftain, the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford." They





had heard with regret why the noble Earl had not been able to attend the gathering, but he was sure his Lordship had the sympathy—the deepest sympathy—of every member of the Clan present. They all trusted he would be able to continue to his country and his family the services he had so creditably rendered during now a pretty long life. (Cheers.) Mr Lindsay then gave a short history of the Clan Lindsay, which, he said, extended backwards to upwards of eight centuries. It had been said that the Lindsays came to this country to save their necks; but, whatever was the cause, it was a happy day for Scotland when the Lindsays arrived in it. (Cheers.) Referring to the present, he said they had that day placed a memorial wreath on the tomb of the great Earl John the 20th, who had established a world-wide renown as one of the best soldiers in Europe. (Cheers.) They had some Lindsays out in Africa at the present moment. Indeed, he believed that when Kruger heard the Lindsays were in the field he thought it was time for him to flee. (Laughter.) Speaking of the present great and good Earl, Mr Lindsay stated that he could say without fear of contradiction that he was not only a nobleman among men, but a true man among noblemen. (Hear, hear.) Lord Crawford, as they knew, had made a name for himself as an astronomer. He owed that fame (said Mr Lindsay) to his worthy grandmother, who had given him, when a boy, a present of £5. Instead of squandering the money, the Earl went and bought a telescope, which was the commencement of his study of his favourite science. He asked them to drink to the “Long life and happiness of the noble Chief of the Lindsays.” (Loud cheers.)

Lord BALCARRES replied. He assured them it was with great regret that their Chief came to the conclusion that it would be imprudent for him to leave the house and visit the places they had been at that day. He (the Chairman) would not fail to convey to him the warmth of the reception they had given to the toast. He thought that a great deal of what had been said was very true and very interesting. They had in one



way or another—in one branch of the family or another—been to the fore in various walks of life. Nowadays, of course, in the natural development of things, families were not so unified as they used to be; but these occasional gatherings were, he thought, of great service and a source of much pleasure in bringing together in a social and friendly way those who, 300 or 400 years ago, would have been brought together in an official manner. It was purely from that point of view that they met on that occasion—not, he trusted, with any pride in their minds or vain glory, but merely that as members of a family bearing the same name, though occupied in all parts of the country and in every kind of profession, they should meet together and get acquainted with each other. This was a good thing, an interesting and instructive thing, and one which he thought could tend to nothing but better knowledge of one another. (Cheers.) He concluded by saying that he would not fail to tell Lord Crawford of the kindly reception they had given the toast, and of the large gathering of the Clan that had taken place. (Loud cheers.)

Mr A. M. LINDSAY, Glasgow, gave “Success to the Clan Lindsay.” He thought that the formation of their Clan was the expression and the carrying out of what peculiarly belonged to modern civilisation. If they looked to ancient history, they found that every height had its castle and every glen its clan. The word for stranger and the word for foe were the same. These were the characteristics of old times. Now, the modern characteristics were union, association, nationality, and recognition of race. There never had been greater recognition of that principle of that unity than had been shown in connection with the African War. (Cheers.) The splendid unity of the British race throughout the world was an illustration of that larger spirit of unity which was characteristic of modern times; and that day their association was carrying out, in a smaller way, this same spirit of unity. (Cheers.) Their object was to recognise the brotherhood of race and clan. They heard a good deal about universal brotherhood and the brotherhood of man.





He had no great admiration for a brotherhood that was universal. Such a kinship was apt to be so diluted as to have very little cohesion. (Hear, hear.) They wanted to recognise a real brotherhood, and to do this they knew no better way than by this Society, the object of which was to cultivate a knowledge of their ancestry, to learn the part their ancestry had taken in the history of Scotland, and to look back upon the achievements of their forefathers. (Cheers.) With regard to the working of the Society, the speaker thought it would be a good thing to have schedules drawn up with the parentage of each member as far as they could. If this was done they would find many things of interest that they were not aware of at present. He concluded by complimenting the Secretary on his untiring exertions for the Clan.

Mr R. J. LINDSAY, the secretary, replied, commending the objects of the Society.

Mr JOHN LINDSAY gave "The Ladies of the Clan," instancing what had been done by the author of "Auld Robin Gray," and by Lady Mary Crawford, who had built the grand old ancestral hall of Crawford Priory.

The Rev. JOHN LINDSAY felicitously replied.

"The Guests" was proposed by Mr PAUL M. LINDSAY, and responded to by the Rev. J. SCOULAR and Mr JAMES G. LOW.

The EARL OF LINDSAY said it gave him the greatest pleasure to be there that evening, and to be permitted to propose the health of their noble chairman, Lord Balcarres. (Cheers.) They were aware that his Lordship had entered upon a Parliamentary career, and he (Earl Lindsay) felt perfectly certain from the recent appearance he had made in the House, and from what he had heard from friends, that the future of Lord Balcarres would be bright and prosperous, and that he would not fail to maintain the honour and traditions of the Lindsay family. (Cheers.) It was but recently that their noble chairman became united to one of Eve's fair and lovely daughters,



and he was sure the members of the Clan would join in drinking to the health and happiness of Lord and Lady Balcarres. (Loud cheers, with one cheer more for Lady Balcarres.)

Lord BALCARRES briefly replied, saying his duty as Chairman had been extremely light, and if votes of thanks were to be proposed he thought they were more due to the guests than to the chairman.

Captain WARREN PERRY gave "The Secretary and Treasurer." In responding, the Treasurer, Mr James Lindsay, urged the propriety of getting new members, and especially life members, and that the old members should pay their subscriptions regularly, so that the Society might be able to carry on its work.

The National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne were sung by the whole company at the close.








## The Freedom of Wigan conferred on the Earl of Crawford.

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 N August 7th, 1900, the freedom of the Borough of Wigan was conferred upon the Earl of Crawford, Chairman of Committee managing the Free Library of that Borough, on the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the opening of the Library.

Both in the Scroll recording a Minute of the Council of the Borough, 3rd January 1900—presented in a fine casket made of silver and gilded—and in the Mayor's speech, the eminent services rendered by Lord Crawford to the locality, and—in respect of scientific research—to the whole world, were dilated upon; as also the conspicuous place in the world of letters an intelligent owner of the famous Lindsay Library necessarily occupies.

The Earl made a felicitous reply, referring to the family of Bradshaigh, and to the gradual collection of books by the Earls of Balcarres during three hundred years.

An excellent report of the proceedings was produced in the following October by the Librarian, Henry Tennyson Folkard, R.S.A., from which we learn that the Free Library commenced its twenty-second year with 52,907 volumes, including several valuable manuscripts. Such a display of popular energy would probably be found nowhere but in the North of England. Wherever such energy exists, it excites the generosity of individuals, and the Wigan Library has had benefactors. The result has been that in the twenty-first year the number of volumes consulted in the Reference Department by a strictly industrial population of about 50,000 men, women, and children

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The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland  
is a peer-reviewed journal of research and review in the field of anthropology.  
It covers all areas of the discipline, including biological, cultural, linguistic,  
and archaeological anthropology. The Journal is published twice a year, in  
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was 33,208, and from the Lending Department the volumes borrowed numbered 85,000. The Sunday attendances were 19,063. No person, however distinguished, could regard the posts of Chairman and Librarian of such an institution as other than a great honour. Not only, then, did Lord Crawford regard the gift of the freedom as a great distinction, founded as it was upon real service to a great community, but the Mayor and Council felt, and were entitled to feel, that the freedom of their Borough was a valuable and dignified gift.

Wigan is one of the most ancient English Parliamentary Boroughs, and has returned members to the House of Commons for more than five hundred years. A family of knightly rank lived in the neighbourhood at a hamlet called Haigh, and being Bradshaw in origin, altered the spelling of their name to Bradshaigh. The representative in the time of Charles II. was created a Baronet, and on several occasions Wigan has selected the lords of Haigh to represent it in Parliament. On 1st June 1780, a Miss Dalrymple, who had become the elder co-heir of the Bradshaighs, married Alexander, Earl of Balcarres (afterwards Earl of Crawford). The giant strides made in the 19th century by the coal and textile industries resulted in a revival of prosperity to the chief house of Lindsay; and it is satisfactory to feel assured that the Earls have responded with an earnest and successful effort to serve the community in which they have lived.







## Marriages, 1898-1901.

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1898.

**25th March.**—CHARLES CONYERS, son of Major William Bayford Lindsay, and EDITH MARY, of Portsdown Road, London, daughter of late John O'Donnell of Civil Service, Ceylon. Married at St George's Church, Montreal. (*Times*, 14th April.)

**14th April.**—JOHN ORR, 2nd son of James W. Lindsay of Glasgow, and HELEN MARGUERITE, eldest daughter of F. E. Wilson-Clyma of Lille. Married at Holy Trinity Church, Calais. (*Times*, 15th April).

**1st June.**—NORMAN CONYERS, 5th son of Major William Bayford Lindsay of 33 Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, and FLORENCE HELEN UPTON, eldest daughter of Mrs Strode Upton Robins, of Harpole Manor, Northampton. Married at Harpole Parish Church. (*Times*, 3rd June.)

**6th June.**—VICTOR EDWARD HUGH, M.B., Surgeon-Lieutenant, I.M.S., 3rd surviving son of late Frederick Lindsay, M.A., J.P., D.L., Barrister at Law, of Loughog, Co. Tyrone, and MAUDE HENRY LEVINE, eldest daughter of Major W. Merriett Fowler, late 61st Regiment, of Strode Manor, Dorset, formerly of Netley Hill, Hants. Married at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi. (*Times*, 9th June.)

**17th August.**—EDWARD SARGENT Lindsey, son of late John Vesey Lindsey and of Mrs Lindsey, Tiverton, and HELEN MARY, elder daughter of Arthur Levien, lately B.C.S., of 28 Bramham Gardens, Kensington. Married at St Jude's Church, So. Kensington. (*Times*, 22nd August.)



1898.

30th August.—EDWIN WALTER, eldest surviving son of late Richard Temple *Perkins*, to FANNY, youngest daughter of late John Lindsay of Finchley and of Mrs Lindsay of Ravenscroft Park, Barnet. Married at St Paul's, North Finchley. (*Times*, 1st September.)

5th October.—ALFRED, eldest son of Alfred *Wigglesworth* of Dundee and Coupar Angus, and JEANIE, youngest daughter of late Mr Joseph Lindsay, engineer, and of Mrs Lindsay, Somerville House, Dundee. Married at Ward Chapel, Dundee. (*Times*, 8th October.)

*Inserted by request.*

1900.

3rd December.—HENRY GEORGE MAGRATH, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., Cranborne, Dorsetshire, and JEANIE BEATH, third daughter of John Lindsay, printer, Edinburgh. Married by the Rev. W. Whyte Smith, B.D., at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh. (*Scotsman*, 4th December.)

1901.

21st August.—JOHN W. BRASH, to JEANIE, eldest daughter of John Lindsay, of Conylea, Glasgow. Married by the Rev. Thos. Adamson, D.D., Hillhead U. F. Church, at Conylea, Westbourne Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow. (*Glasgow Herald*, 23rd August.)

21st October.—At St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, FREDERICK F. PICKARD, R.I.M., second son of the late Henry J. Pickard, Wolsingham, County Durham, to MAUDE HAMILTON, second daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Primrose Lindsay, Fernville, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (*Times*, 23rd October.)

We have received intimation that Miss MARGARET ISABELLA LINDSAY was married 3rd July 1901 at Washington to Captain ALEXANDER ATKINSON of the United States Army. Miss M. I. Lindsay is the accomplished authoress of "Lindsay Genealogy," from which work it appears that families of the name and places of the name are numerous in America.





## Obituary.

The Very Rev. DAVID LINDSAY, M.A., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Bedford, Canada, and Rector of Waterloo, died 9th Sept. 1900.

He was born in London 1st February 1821, son of James Lindsay and Elizabeth (Fincham), and was admitted to Holy Orders at Montreal by Bishop Fulford in March 1851. He received his Degrees in 1856 and 1895 from the Bishops' University. Mr Lindsay was a very energetic clergyman, and an ardent advocate of the temperance cause. He erected the churches of Fulford, Frost Village, and Waterloo, and opened other missions. He was created Archdeacon in 1876. A long resolution expressing regret at his death was adopted at the quarterly meeting (September) of the Executive Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal. The *Canadian Church Record* newspaper gave an account of the Archdeacon's labours. He married a daughter of the late Dr Adamson, Chaplain to the Canadian Senate.

WILLIAM PERCIVAL LINDSAY, W.S., one of the Trustees of the Society, died on the 1st of January 1901. He was born 25th April 1861, and first served as an apprentice in H. & A. Inglis, of which firm his father John K. Lindsay was a partner. He became a Writer to the Signet in October 1883, and carried on business with his father as J. K. & W. P. Lindsay. He was appointed Clerk to the Leith Commissioners in 1889. He married in 1892 the eldest daughter of Robert Strathearn, W.S., and is survived by her, two sons and two daughters.

This family of Lindsays came to Edinburgh from Kincardineshire in 1821.

MRS DAWSON ROWLEY.

2027502

CAROLINE FRANCES LINDSAY, daughter of Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare, who was son of the Hon. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, Bishop of Kildare, died 3rd Jan. 1901, at St Neots, Huntingdonshire, and was there buried. Mrs Rowley was born 8th Dec. 1821, and married 30th Oct. 1849 in Marylebone the late George Dawson Rowley of Morcott Hall and St Neots.

Mrs Rowley was enthusiastic about all Lindsay traditions, and was a warm supporter of the Society. She visited Edzell constantly.

MRS HOLFORD.

MARY ANNE LINDSAY, sister of Sir Coutts Lindsay, of Lord Wantage, and of the Dowager-Countess of Crawford, died 13th February 1901 at South Street, London, and was buried



on the 15th at Westonbirk. She was born 6th January 1829, and married 5th August 1854 the late Robert Stayner Holford of Westonbirk, Gloucestershire, M.P. for that county. Mr Holford will long remain famous as the builder of Dorchester House—the most beautiful of London palaces—in which he and his wife gave many splendid entertainments honoured by the attendance of the Royal Family.

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LORD WANTAGE.

Colonel Sir ROBERT JAMES LOYD-LINDSAY, K.C.B., V.C., Lord Wantage, Vice-President of the Society, died on Monday, 10th June 1901, at Lockinge House, Berkshire, and was buried on Thursday the 13th in the Churchyard of Ardington, near the grave of his mother, Mrs Lindsay of Balcarres.

Born 18th April 1832, he was the second surviving son of the late General James Lindsay of Balcarres, and Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Coutts Trotter, Baronet. Lord Wantage served in the Crimea with the Scots Guards, and carried the colours at the Battle of the Alma. For his distinguished bravery on that occasion, and also for his conduct at the Battle of Inkerman, he received the Victoria Cross, an order then recently instituted. On his return to England, and having been promoted to Major, he married, on 17th November 1858, at St Martin's-in-the-Fields, Harriet S. Loyd, the only surviving child of the late Lord Overstone, and attained by Royal Licence the surname and arms of Loyd.

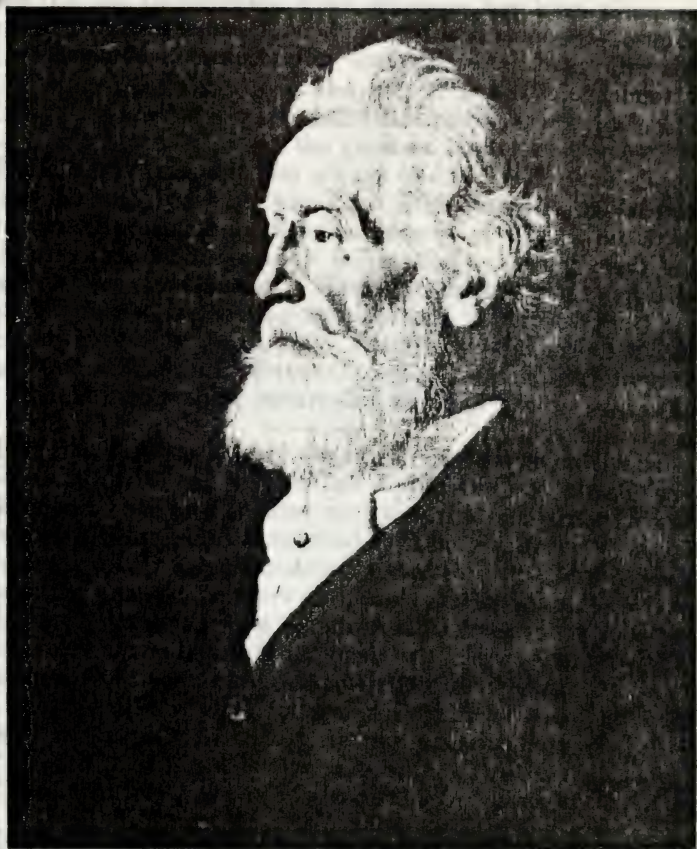
He retired from the army, and was thereafter one of the most prominent supporters of the volunteer movement, commanding the Berkshire Regiment. He was also for some time Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Honourable Artillery Company of London. Many of the officials at the War Office were his intimate friends, and he served the office of Financial Secretary of the Secretary of State for War. He was M.P. for Berkshire. Being the owner of a considerable estate in Berkshire, and life-tenant with his wife of a greater estate in Northamptonshire, all of which he acquired by marriage, he was created a peer by the title of Lord Wantage.

He was created K.C.B. 24th May 1881, and held the Crimean Medals—British and Turkish—the Legion of Honour, and the Medjedie.

Lord Wantage was conspicuous as a supporter of the Society for Relieving the Sick and Wounded in War, and one of the most dramatic scenes in which he bore the principal part occurred in 1870, when, by permission of the King of Prussia,







Wantage



he entered Paris with a large consignment of goods to relieve the sick and wounded in the beleaguered capital. He was thus privileged to act the principal part in an action which has testified perhaps more than any other event in modern history to the advance of Christian faith and charity.

For the last thirty years Lord Wantage has been devoted to the study and practice of agriculture and to the development of electric and other industrial undertakings. He had an unusual regard for the rights and comforts of those whom he employed. Indeed it may be said that men and women in all grades of society had for him the greatest respect and affection, and His Majesty retained him always in some office of distinction about his person. He was Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, and in that character attended the funeral of Queen Victoria. His health had, however, been failing for two years, and he became seriously ill in May. While asleep his distinguished career was closed; and many relatives and friends collected to accompany his widow to the grave, headed by the representative of the King and by H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswigholstein. Lady Wantage survives to mourn her husband's loss.

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**MR ALFRED LINDSAY**, 3rd son of the late Honourable Colin Lindsay, died at Cheltenham on 2nd April 1901, and was buried 6th at Leckampton, shortly after returning from a visit to India. He was born 7th April 1853, married 7th Nov. 1882 at Ferniton, Devon, Isabel, daughter of Rev. George Barrons Northcote, Rector of that place—who survives with a son and two daughters.

**Mr JOHN LINDSAY**, grain merchant, Edinburgh, died on 18th January 1896. He took a very warm and active interest in the formation of the Clan Society, and acted as Joint-Secretary with Mr R. J. Lindsay in the promotion of the Society. He left a widow and family.

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#### DEATHS, 1898-99.

1898.

*February 21st.*—**MARY**, eldest daughter of the late William Lindsay, of H.M. Customs, Kirkcudbright. Died at 37 Granville Gardens. Aged 80. (*Times*, 23rd February.)

*March 13th.*—**JANET Lindsay**, widow of William Kilgour of Tulloch and Balgaveney, Aberdeenshire. Died at 14 Brompton Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

(Memoriam notice, *Times*, 13th March 1899.)





## Extracts from Old Registers.

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### MARRIAGES, 1588-1646.

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Extracted by the Editor from the First Book of South Leith Marriages,  
1588-1646.

BARNARD LYNDSAY and BARBARA LOGANE gave up their  
names to be proclaimed and mareit between this date  
and Michaelmas. *17th July 1589.*

GAVIN LYNDSAY and MARGARET ROBERTSOUN gave up their  
names to be mareit within a month. *7th Aug. 1589.*

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD and RACHEL LINDSAY married.  
*12th Oct. 1589.*

(Procl. 6th Sept., Thomas Lindsay a cautioner.)

HENRY LAUDER and BARBARA LYNDSAY married.  
*19th Aug. 1591.*

(Procl. 29th July, Thomas Lyndsay a cautioner.)

GEORGE LYNDESAY and BESSIE REIDPETH, proclaimed and to  
be married within a month. *11th Oct. 1593.*

JOHN FOULLERTOUN, Laird of Kinaber, within congregation of  
Montrose, and JANET LYNDESAY, proclaimed and to be  
married within a month. *31st Jan. 1593-4.*

WILLIAM LYNDESAY, in the Canongate, and MARGARET  
MENTEYTH, procl'd. to be married within a month.  
*21st April 1597.*

William Menteyth, cautioner.

JAMES JOHNSTON and MARIOUN LYNDESAY contracted.  
*6th March 1600.*

PATRICK PETER and BESSIE LYNDESAY married,  
*28th May 1605.*



Sir ROBERT GRAHAM of Scottistoun, Kt., and Dame ANNA  
LINDSAY, married. *10th March 1607.*

JOHN MACKINER and MARIOUN LYNSAY. *14th May 1611.*

GEORGE LYNSAY and JANNET THOMSOUNE.  
*17th June 1613.*

Mr ALEXANDER GLEDSTAINES, Archdean of St Andrews, and  
JEANE LYNSAY. *10th Aug. 1613.*

JOHN LYNSAY and ———. *12th June 1616.*

ROBERT LINDSAY and CHRISTIAN TUILLE. *6th Sept. 1620.*

Sir JOHN MURRAY and MARGARET LINDSAY.  
*12th April 1621.*

JAMES LINDSAY, ane of Kinlocher, and AGNES AITTOUNE here.  
*8th Dec. 1624.*

JOHN JONER, ane of Carrell, and MARGARET LINDSAYE here.  
*9th Oct. 1625.*

WILLIAM MAISTERTOUN and MARGARET LINDSAY.  
*20th July 1626.*

Sir PATRICK MURRAY, of Elibank (parish of Aberlady), and  
HELENE LINDSAY here. *16th Jan. 1628.*

ALEX. TURNBULL and AGNES LINDSAY. *22nd Jan. 1628.*

JOHN LINDSAY, ane of                      and JANET  
here *June 1632.*

Mr ROBERT HAY and BARBARA LINDSAY. *22nd Nov. 1632.*

BARNARD LYNSAY and RACHELL LYNSAY. *12th April 1640.*

SAMUEL LINDSAY, in Edinburgh Congregation, and ALESOUN  
JOHNSTOUN, married. *1st June, 1643.*

JOHN LINDSAY and ANNA NORRIS, proclaimed *14th*, married  
*31st March 1646.*

JOHN MARSHALL and HELENE LINDSAY, proclaimed *16th May*,  
married *23rd June 1646.*

ANDROE LINDSAY and ANNA ROSSE, proclaimed *10th Oct.*,  
married *27th Oct. 1646.*





## BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS.

Extracted by the Editor from the First Volume of Births and Baptisms  
for South Leith, 1599-1620.

BARNARD LYNDESAYE and BARBARA LOGANE, their infant  
baptized ROBERT. *21st July 1601.*

(Witnesses, Robt. Arnot, Master Robt. Lindsay.)

Mr JEREMIE LYNDESAY and MARGARET COLVILL, their infant  
baptized DAVID. *2nd Jan. 1603.*

(Witnesses, David Lindsay, of Edzell, Kt., George  
Ramsay, of Dalhousie, and Mr David Lyndesay.)

BARNARD LYNDESAYE and BARBARA LOGAN, their infant bap-  
tized BARNARD. *14th June, 1603.*

(Andrew Logan, of Coatfield, a witness.)

ROBERT LYNDESAY, minister, and ELIZABETH ABERCROMBIE,  
their infant baptized DAVID.

(Mr Jeremie Lindsay a witness.)

Mr JEROME LINDSAY and AGNES LINDSAY, their daughter  
ANNAS baptized. *1st March 1607.*

Among the witnesses—Mr David Lindsay, Bishop of  
Ross, John Spottiswoode, Bishop of Glasgow, and Sir  
David Lindsay of the Mount, Kt.)

Mr ROBERT LINDSAY and JANET ATCHESON, their son BERNARD  
baptized. *19th April 1607.*

(Bernard Lindsay a witness.)

Mr JEREMIE LINDSAY and AGNES LINDSAY, their daughter  
MARGARET baptised. *2nd Feb. 1608.*

(Bernard Lindsay a witness.)

WILLIAM, natural son of JAMES LINDSAY and MARJORIE LYELL,  
baptized. *28th Feb. 1608.*

Mr David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, and Mr David Lindsay  
younger, his son, parson at St Tullois, in Southwark, in  
London, witnesses to AGNES, daughter of GEORGE  
SMAILLOME and BARBARA LINDSAY.

*30th Aug. 1608.*

# CHAPTER I. THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The first step in the formation of the United States was the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The second step was the signing of the Constitution in 1787, which established the framework of the federal government.

The third step was the signing of the Bill of Rights in 1791, which guaranteed the basic rights of the citizens.

The fourth step was the signing of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which doubled the size of the United States.

The fifth step was the signing of the Missouri Compromise in 1820, which resolved the issue of slavery in the new territories.

The sixth step was the signing of the Compromise of 1850, which resolved the issue of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico.

The seventh step was the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which allowed the people of the territories to decide for themselves whether to be slave or free.

The eighth step was the signing of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates in 1858, which highlighted the moral issue of slavery.

The ninth step was the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, which declared that all slaves in the Confederate States were free.

The tenth step was the signing of the Reconstruction Act in 1867, which established the process for rebuilding the South after the Civil War.

The eleventh step was the signing of the Civil Rights Act in 1868, which guaranteed the rights of African Americans.

Mr ROBERT LINDSAY and JANET ATCHESONE, their daughter  
BARBARA baptized. *1st Nov. 1608.*

Witnesses — Mr David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross,  
Robert, Master of Lindsay, and William Logane.

BERNARD LYND SAY and BARBARA LOGANE, their daughter  
ISSOBELL baptized. *20th Aug. 1609.*

Witnesses—Mr David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, Alex.  
Atchesone, of Gosfurde, and George Heriot.

Mr ROBERT LYND SAY and JANET ATCHESONE, their two infants  
(born Nov. 20) baptized THOMAS and HELENE.

*21st Nov. 1609.*

(Thomas Lyndsay a witness.)

Mr DAVID LYND SAY and MARGARET HEPBURNE had a maid  
child born ye 10th, baptized ye 13th, called BARBARA.

*10th April 1610.*

Mr David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, and Mr Robert  
Lyndsay among witnesses.

BERNARD LYND SAY and BARBARA LOGANE had a man child born  
22nd, baptized 28th, called JOHN. *July 1611.*

Mr Jeremy Lindsay, witness to JAMES, son of GEORGE  
SMELLOME and BARBARA LYND SAY. *17th Sept. 1611.*

Mr JEREMY LYND SAY and AGNES LINDSAY had a maid borne  
27th Sept., baptized 14th Oct. called MARJORY.

*Oct. 1611.*

ROBERT LYND SAY and MARGARET WILSOUNE had a man born  
5th, baptized 15th, called FRANCIS. *Nov. 1611.*

Andrew Logane, of Coatfield, and Mr Robert Lindsay, witnesses  
to ALEXANDER, son of Sir JOHN DALMAHOY and  
BARBARA LYND SAY. *March 1612.*

DAVID LINDSAY and ELSPET HAMILTOUN had a man born 22nd.  
baptized 28th, called HARIE. *April 1612.*

(Mr Robert Lindsay a witness.)

Mr Robert Lindsay, George Smellome, witnesses to GEORGE,  
son of ANDREW LOGANE, of Coatfield, and ELIZABETH  
PRINGLE. *10th July 1612.*





Mr JEREMY LYND SAY and AGNES LIND SAY had a maid born  
25th, baptised 28th, called RACHELL. *Aug. 1612.*

Mr John Spottiswood, Archbishop of Glasgow, a  
witness, as also to

RACHELL, daughter of GEORGE SMELLOME and BARBARA  
LYND SAY. *30th Oct. 1612.*

———, natural child of WILLIAM LIND SAY and MARGARET  
SINCLER, baptized. *7th Dec. 1613.*

Mr Jeremy Lynd say, witness to HELEN, daughter of GEORGE  
SMELLOME and BARBARA LIND SAY. *30th Aug. 1614.*

Mr JEREME LIND SAY and AGNES LYND SAY had a man born  
20th, baptized 28th, called ALEXANDER. *Oct. 1614.*

DAVID LIND SAY and ELSPET HAMILTOUNE had a ——— born  
14th, baptized 16th, called JEREMY. *March 1615.*

(Mr Jeremy Lindsay a witness.)

Mr JEREME LIND SAY and AGNES LIND SAY, their infant born  
24th, baptized 26th, called BARBARA. *Jan. 1616.*

JOHN LYND SAY and MARJORY ALEXANDER, their infant born  
1st, baptized 2nd, called ISSOBELL. *Oct. 1617.*

Mr JEREMY LYND SAY and AGNES LIND SAY, their infant born  
1st, baptized 2nd, called JOHN. *Nov. 1617.*

(John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St Andrews, a  
witness.)

Mr JEREMY LIND SAY and AGNES LIND SAY had a man child  
baptized the 6th, and is named ANDREW. *Jan. 1619.*

WILLIAM LIND SAY and BESSIE HAY, their natural maid child  
baptized ye 13th, and is named BESSIE. *April 1619.*

DUNCAN LIND SAY and ELSPET TULLO had a man child baptized  
ye 14th, and is named ROBERT. *Nov. 1619.*

(John Lindsay a witness.)

JOHN LIND SAY and MARJORIE ALEXANDER had a man child  
baptized ye 12th, and is named JOHN. *March 1620.*

Mr JEROME LIND SAY and AGNES LIND SAY had a man child  
baptised ye 14th, and is named JEROM. *Nov. 1620.*



REGISTER of them that is buried in our Kirk  
and Churchyard of Halyroodhouse, beginning  
in March 1612.

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**JEANE MURRAY**, spouse of Mr Alexander Lyndesay, of Canter-  
land, was buried in the Kirk of Halyroodhous upon  
Thursday the 18<sup>th</sup> of *January* 1612.

**MARIE ALEXANDER**, spouse of Patrick Lyndsay. *Jan.* 1620.

**DAVID**, Earl of Crawford, buried in our Kirk. *June* 1620.

**MARGARET LINDSAY**. *July* 1621.

**DAVID LINDSAY**, pauper.

**AGNES ROBERTSON**, spouse of Andrew Lyndsay, tailor.  
*July* 1622.

**MARGARET LYND SAY**, spouse of John Alexander,  
burgess of the Cannogaet. *May*, 1626.

**Infant of Andrew Lindsay**, tailor. *Oct.* 1629.

Do. do. *Jan.* 1630.

**CONSTANCE LINDSAY**, relict of umquhile William Murray,  
carriager to His Majesty, buried in our Kirk.  
*July* 1631.

**Mistress MARGARET LYND SAY**, spouse of umquhile Doctor  
Welche. *May* 1633.

(*Extracted from the first 29 leaves.*)

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
 IN THREE VOLUMES  
 BY J. W. FULTON

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
 IN THREE VOLUMES  
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 VOL. I. THE FOUNDATION OF THE NATION  
 FROM 1776 TO 1789  
 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
 IN THREE VOLUMES  
 BY J. W. FULTON  
 VOL. II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION  
 FROM 1789 TO 1861  
 THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES  
 IN THREE VOLUMES  
 BY J. W. FULTON  
 VOL. III. THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE NATION  
 FROM 1861 TO 1898



## EDINBURGH BIRTHS, 1559-1610.

The names of the barns baptized in the Kirk of Edinburgh, with their names, fathers, and witnesses. Beginning ane thousand fyve hundred four scoir and fyftene years. Wednesday 25-26 March, 1595.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, A. S. N.,\* WILLIAM.

*Wednesday 14th May 1595.*

ANDRO LYND SAY, writer, son, JOHN.

*Sunday 3rd Aug. 1595.*

HEW LINDSAY, goldsmith, dau., CHRISTANE.

*Wednesday 24th Dec. 1595.*

Mr JAMES LYNDESAY, Commissary of Lanark, son, JAMES.

*Sunday 11th January 1595.*

PATRICK LYND SAY, tailor, d., ISOBELL.

*Wednesday 30th June 1596.*

ANDRO LYND SAY, writer, son, HEW. *Sunday 11th July 1596.*

PATRICK LYND SAY, d., EUFAMIE. *Lord's Day 5th Sept. 1596.*

WILLIAM LYND SAY, musician, d., JANE.

*Lord's Day 19th Dec. 1596.*

ADAM LYND SAY and AGNES FYD, a natural daughter, AGNES.

*Lord's Day 30th Oct. 1597.*

PATRICK LYNDESAY, tailor, S.N., ALEXANDER.

*Wednesday 30th Nov. 1597.*

HEW LYNDESAY, goldsmith, d., JANET.

*Wednesday 1st March 1597.*

Mr PATRICK LINDSAY and JANET THOMESOUN, a natural dau.,  
JONAT.

*Lord's Day 2nd April 1598.*

JAMES LINDSAY, s., WILLIAM.

*Sunday 20th Aug. 1598.*

PATRICK LYND SAY, tailor, son, ROBERT.

*Wednesday 23rd May 1599.*

HEW LINDSAY, goldsmith, son, ROBERT.

*Wednesday 30th May 1599.*

JOHN LYNDESAY and MARION MURDOW, a natural son,  
ALEXANDER.

*Lord's Day 10th Jan. 1600.*

HEW LYND SAY, goldsmith, d., AGNES.

*Lord's Day 5th Oct. 1600.*

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\* = a son named.



DAVID LYNDSAY, tailor, A. S. N., ALEXANDER.

*Tuesday 27th Jan. 1601.*

(Alexander L., merchant, a witness.)

HEW LYNDSAY, goldsmith, s., ALEXANDER.

*Wednesday 11th Aug. 1602.*

(Alexander L., merchant, a witness.)

PATRICK LINDSAY, tailor, d., KATHERINE.

*Lord's Day 1st Sept. 1602.*

DAVID LYNDESAY, tailor, d., AGNES.

*Lord's Day 31st Oct. 1602.*

JOHN LYNDESAY and ISOBELL RYCHARDSOUNE, a natural dau.,  
named CICILL.

*Lord's Day 13th March 1603.*

WILLIAM, Commendator of Fingland, d., MARGARET.

*Tuesday 26th July 1663.*

(W., Sir David Lindsay, of Edzell, Kt.\*).

ROBERT LYNDESAY, schoolmaster, s., JOHN.

*Lord's Day 25th Sept. 1603.*

WILLIAM LYNDESAY and MARGARET PITCAIRNE, a natural dau.,  
JEANE.

*Lord's Day 25th Sept, 1603.*

DAVID LYNDSAY, tailor, s., JAMES.

*Lord's Day 25th Dec. 1603.*

(David Lyndesay, blacksmith, and Thomas L., mer-  
chant, witnesses.)

*Wednesday 13th May 1604.*

ROBERT LYNDESAY, schoolmaster, s., JOHN.

*Thursday 21st Nov. 1604.*

DAVID LYNDESAY, tailor, s., ROBERT.

*Tuesday 7th Jan. 1606.*

(Mr Robert Lyndesay a witness.)

ARD (Archibald ?) LYNDESAY, and BESSIE SYMESOUNE, a natural  
son, ARD.

*Tuesday 18th Feb. 1606.*

THOMAS LYNDESAY, merchant, s., HENRY.

*Tuesday 5th Aug. 1606.*

HEW LYNDESAY and JENNET ROLLOCK, a natural dau., AGNES.

*Thursday 20th Aug. 1606.*

DUNCANE LYNDESAY, d., AGNES.

*Lord's Day 7th Dec. 1606.*

HEW LYNDESAY and JANET ROLLOCK or AGNES RAMSAY, nat. d.,  
MARGARET.

*Lord's Day 22nd March 1607.*

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\* The Commendator married a Lindsay of Edzell.—ED.





DAVID LYNDESAY, keeper of the Tolbooth, s., THOMAS.

*Lord's Day 14th June 1607.*

(Thomas L., merchant, a witness.)

PETER HENRYSOUNE LORIMER and BARBARA LYNDESAY married,  
A. S. N. JOHN. *Tuesday 23rd Feb. 1608.*

DUNCANE LYNDSAY, tailor, and ELSPAITH TULLO married, s.,  
THOMAS. *Lord's Day 6th March 1608.*

(Thomas L., witness.)

ROBERT LYNDESAY, schoolmaster, and ELIZABETH ABERCROMBIE  
a. s. n., SAMUELL. *Lord's Day 15th May 1608.*

HEW LYNDESAY, goldsmith, and AGNES RAMSAY, married, a. d.  
n., JANET *Thursday 27th May 1608.*

WILLIAM LYNDESAY, broker, and MARGARET MENTEITH married  
a. s. n., WILLIAM. *Tuesday 5th July 1608.*

THOMAS LYNDESAY, merchant, and JEAN BIKKERTOUN, d.,  
VIOLET. *Lord's Day 10th July 1608.*

WILLIAM LYENDSAY, armourer, and LILLIAS RATTRAY married  
a. s. n., JOHN. *Lord's Day 28th Aug. 1608.*

JAMES LYNDESAY and BESSIE HESLOP, a natural dau., MAR-  
GARET. *Lord's Day 31st May 1609.*

ROBERT LYNDESAY, schoolmaster, and ELIZABETH ABIRCROMBIE  
married, s., WILLIAM. *Lord's Day 1st Oct. 1609.*

JOHN LYNDESAY and MARGARET PENNICUIK married, s.,  
WILLIAM, *Tuesday 10th Oct. 1609.*

(William L., witness.)

THOMAS LYNDESAY, merchant, and JEAN BIKKERTOUN married,  
a. d. n., JA—— *Tuesday 17th Oct. 1609.*

DAVID LYNDESAY, of Kinnadie, and AGNES LAUDER married,  
s., JOHN. *Thursday 26th Oct., 1609.*

ANDREW LYNDESAY, armoror, and ELSPAITH SONSIE married,  
s. JOHN. *Thursday 21st Dec. 1609.*

Mr ALEXANDER LYNDESAY and GEILLES KYROOK, nat. dau.,  
MARGARET. *Thursday 22nd March 1610.*

WILLIAM LYNDESAY, armoror, LILIAS RATTRAY, married, s.,  
THOMAS. *Sabbath 26th Aug. 1610.*

(End of First Volume of Edinburgh Baptisms.)





*James Bowman Lindsay*





AN ESSAY  
ON  
*THE LIFE AND WORKS*  
OF  
JAMES BOWMAN LINDSAY,  
*Scientist and Philologist.*

BY  
LOUISE M. FORREST,  
U.F. Manse, Harthill, by Whitburn, N.B.

*20th March 1901.*

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

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1900

1901

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1907

Miss LOUISE M. FORREST, to whom was recently awarded the Society's prize for an essay, has, at the invitation of the Editor, re-written her essay in a form suitable to a magazine article. Having regard to the interest of the subject, and to the literary skill exhibited by a young lady, the Editor is confident the article will be highly appreciated by the whole Clan.



## James Bowman Lindsay.

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**J**AMES BOWMAN LINDSAY was a great man. One may be a successful merchant or a distinguished mathematician, and yet not truly great. The secret of greatness lies in one's humility and unselfish devotion in the cause of the world's welfare. In those who are truly great there is an utter forgetfulness of self, and a willingness to spend and be spent for the good of others. Judged by this test, which has the approval of the Master Himself, the devoted servant is the highest type of man. Thus, the more one gets into the spirit of James Bowman Lindsay's humble and arduous life, the greater satisfaction one feels that his work is being recognised, and that he is likely to get the place that belongs to him in the scientific world.

No sooner is a man's greatness recognised than there is a desire to know as much as possible of his earlier life. "The child is father to the man." It is not often, however, that we are able to see the man in the child, but, when the man appears and becomes generally known, we like to go back to the earlier years to see if we can discern marks or promises of future fame. Not very much is now obtainable of the earlier years of Lindsay's life, but what is had better be placed on record. I have been in communication with those who know, one of whom is my own grandmother, now over 80 years of age, who knew him well, and whose eldest daughter Mary was for a time his young housekeeper. The facts of his early days are somewhat bare, but they may be accepted as genuine as far as they go.





His father, John Lindsay, lived at Easthills, Carmyllie, where he farmed a piece of land known as a pendicle or croft. He also followed the occupation of a tailor. In those days, more than now, the tailor's, the shoemaker's, and the blacksmith's were schools of learning where the topics of the day were discussed, and minds were sharpened as well as needles, brogues, and ploughshares. John Lindsay, tailor and crofter, was twice married. His first wife was Isabella Langlands, who had one son, David, the father of David Lindsay, who is still alive and residing in Forfar; of John Lindsay, my grandfather, who was the late farmer of Chamberlain Knowe, and who died at Carnoustie some years ago; of Rev. James Lindsay, late minister of the Presbyterian Church at Launceston, Tasmania; and of William Lindsay, who has been resident in Manchester for a number of years. His second wife was Elizabeth Bowman, the mother of James Bowman and of two daughters, one of whom, named Mary, married John Paton, and lived near Carnoustie.

James Bowman Lindsay was born on 8th September 1799. Not considered a strong child, his parents chose for him the occupation of a handloom weaver, which secured, for the most part, an indoor life, and was then a prosperous, busy trade. The boy's thirst for knowledge and fondness for reading were not curbed but rather satisfied by his occupation. The book lay open before his eye, and his mind, set free by the mechanical nature of his work, not only took in the thought but mastered it. Sometimes, however, his place at the loom was vacant, and he was found, hours afterwards, amongst the whin bushes, absorbed in study. He was a great reader from his earliest days. The first time he was taken to Arbroath by his mother, he spent his pocket money on books. The cash in hand, perhaps the savings of a year, was equal to the purchase of only two. One of these was a French Grammar, and the other was "Whittington



and his Cat." In later years, when he went to the same town with a web of cloth on his back, the open book was in his hand. If the sale of the cloth admitted of a new purchase—that of some treasure his heart was set upon—the journey home would be a feast.

The studious nature of the young man became known to others than his parents, and with the desire to help those who are eager to help themselves, a small school was built for him at Dilty Moss, in the west end of the parish, where he taught for some years. Here he was fond of teaching the young people not only the ordinary rules, but even the wonders of astronomy.

His mother was known as a "thrifty body." With the help of her savings and his own earnings, the way was opened for him to go to College. Up to that time he had taught both himself and others, and, no doubt, had learned many lessons of self-help. He matriculated at St Andrews University in 1821, in the 22nd year of his age. We can easily picture the zest with which he would prosecute his studies. In mathematics and physics he gained a place of distinction among his class-fellows. Like many another poor, hard-working Scotch student, the summer vacation was spent in more ways than one for the coming winter. The frugal fare and the close application to work went on, side by side, through all the years, not only during his curriculum at College, but in his after life at Dundee as well. He went to the University to qualify himself for the ministry, but, although he completed both the prescribed Arts and Divinity courses at St Andrews, he came short of either seeking or securing the position of a probationer of the Church. His inherent love for the study of Science led him into a new career.

On leaving College he received the appointment of Lecturer on Science and Mathematics at the Watt Institution in Dundee. One has great interest and







pleasure in knowing something of the impression he produced on his pupils.

One of them, the late Alexander Maxwell, F.S.A. Scot., the historian of "Old Dundee," writes of him in his unpublished *Reminiscences* in the following terms :—"When I was with Mr M'Intosh, I attended classes that were taught by Mr Lindsay, a man of profound learning and untiring scientific research, who, had he been more practical, less diffident, and possessed of greater worldly wisdom, would have gained for himself a good place amongst distinguished men. As it was, he remained little more than a mere abstraction, a cyclopædia out of order, and went through life a poor and modest schoolmaster. By the time I knew him he was devoting much of his time to electricity, to the celerity with which it was transmitted to any distance, and to the readiness with which the alternating effects may be translated into speech ; and, I have no doubt, he held in his hand the modern system of the telegraph, but it needed a wiser man than he to turn it to practical use. He also produced from galvanic cells a light which burned steadily for a lengthened period." Mr Maxwell's testimony shows that, though possessed of endowments, scholarship, learning, and unexampled patience, he yet failed through a lack of worldly wisdom—perhaps, also, through a natural reserve—not to seek his own things but to work on quietly and with satisfaction in comparative seclusion. We can well believe that a man of his disposition and habits found his reward in the work and its glorious anticipations as light began to dawn, and Nature was obliged to give up her secrets.

When Lindsay took up his residence in Dundee, in 1833, he devoted himself to the work of Science. There is no doubt that this more than languages was in the line of his gifts and inclination. While prosecuting his researches privately, he formed classes for the instruction of others. He had to work for his living. He had



to find money not merely for the supply of his personal wants, but for the purchase of books and instruments which he required, and for which he denied himself many of the ordinary comforts of life. He gave himself out as a tutor to gentlemen's sons, and as a translator of foreign documents. The signboard which he put up on the front of his house read as follows, in flourishing gilt letters:—

JAMES BOWMAN LINDSAY.

*Foreign Languages Taught  
and Foreign Documents Translated.*

The advertisement which he inserted in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 11th April 1834 shows the kind of work he had then in hand: "J. B. Lindsay resumes classes for cultivating the intellectual and historical portions of knowledge and instruction, on April 14th, 1834, in South Tay Street, Dundee. In a few weeks hence a course of lectures will be formed on frictional, galvanic, and voltaic electricity, magnetism and electro-magnetism. The battery, already powerful, is undergoing daily augmentation. The light obtained from it is intensely bright, and the number of lights may be increased without limit. A great number of wheels may be turned (by electricity), and small weights raised over pulleys. Houses and towns will in a short time be lighted by electricity instead of gas, and heated by it instead of coal, and machinery will be worked by it instead of steam—all at a trifling expense. A miniature view of all these effects will be exhibited, besides a number of subordinate experiments, including the discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy." It is significant that the reserve and shyness which characterised the man are conspicuous by their absence in the teacher, as he seeks and asserts for himself a place and position in the world of to-day and the future.

The probability is that, had he accepted a post which was offered to him on the staff of the British Museum, he would have found his fit sphere, for what-





ever was lacking in his general equipment, owing to absent-mindedness and other causes, would have been supplemented. But he could not bear the idea of being thus separated from his widowed mother, who had done so much for him. He was content to remain in Dundee and "work away" after his own fashion.

The post of teacher in Dundee Prison, which he received in 1841 and held for 17 years, would, no doubt, modify his movements, and be a handicap in what he would regard as his real work. However, it brought him £50 a-year, and he could not afford to despise it. It furnished him with the opportunity of teaching one of his favourite themes—astronomy—and with no small success, as one of his pupils afterwards became an astronomer of some distinction.

Along with his duties as a teacher in the prison, he prosecuted his own special studies. These were divided between Philology and Science. The division was, perhaps, a mistake. One or other is enough for any brain, if distinction is to be attained. One wonders how he came to be interested in Philology and to set himself the immense task of acquiring a knowledge of fifty languages. His purchase of a French Grammar when he was but a child is an indication of the bent of his mind towards the study of languages. There is, however, no trace of any distinction in this line when he was at College. His profession of ability to translate foreign documents is certainly another mark of his leaning to this branch of study. He would regard it as a useful service and source of income. The circumstances in which he found himself, no doubt, led him to pursue both lines. The same proficiency which he attained in both would have been great in either, without the other. The two together constitute a herculean labour, furnishing an example of patient, hopeful, and strenuous endeavour rarely to be met with. Little wonder he broke down under the strain. His life is not to be measured by years, but by the expenditure





of nerve force, by brain power and work produced. After hours of experimenting and peering into the mysteries of Science, it would be a rest to turn to the study of Gaelic, Syriac, Hebrew, Chinese, or some other of the fifty languages.

He began the compilation of a Pentecontaglossal Dictionary soon after he left College. This is another fact which points to his fondness for that study. Who could estimate the time and strength spent on that work? Who could describe the interest he felt as he compared one set of languages with another and traced root words through all their history? He applied his linguistic knowledge, first of all, to the translation of the Lord's Prayer into fifty languages that figure in the Dictionary. This was published in a book form in 1846. The small thin book, which is now scarce, is quite a phenomenon. The title-page is as follows:—

## PENTECONTAGLOSSAL PATERNOSTER,

OR

The Lord's Prayer in Fifty Languages,

*In Native and Roman Characters,*

ACCOMPANIED WITH

VERBAL TRANSLATIONS

AND WITH

GLOSSOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES,

WITH

Dissertations on the time and place of the origin of man and the origin and history of alphabets; specimens of the Hieroglyphics and of twenty-five alphabets.

BY

JAMES B. LINDSAY.

*Dundee, 1846.*

to the people of the United States, and to the people of the world, that the United States is a free and independent nation, and that the people of the United States are entitled to the same rights and liberties as the people of every other free and independent nation.

The United States is a free and independent nation, and the people of the United States are entitled to the same rights and liberties as the people of every other free and independent nation. The United States is a free and independent nation, and the people of the United States are entitled to the same rights and liberties as the people of every other free and independent nation. The United States is a free and independent nation, and the people of the United States are entitled to the same rights and liberties as the people of every other free and independent nation.

## THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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This little book was intended to be an introduction to the greater work. In 1846, when he wrote the preface, he says the labour of two years might bring the Dictionary to a termination, but its publication would depend on health and other circumstances. As the work lay unfinished at his death in 1862, the probability is that after the publication of the Paternoster he devoted himself mainly to his other branch of study—Science. The motive that urged him to the commencement of the Dictionary, he says further on in the preface, was to discover, if possible, by language the place where and the time when man originated. The locality of man's origin he makes out to be near Thibet or Armenia, coinciding with that mentioned in the Bible.

The great Dictionary had a place, no doubt, near his heart, but he doubted whether he would live to complete it. Perhaps he began to realise that the idea which had been the inspiration of his own mind for so many years, was, after all, not very practicable, and that the book, though finished and published, would not prove so helpful as he had fondly believed. He expressed a wish to his great friend, Mr Henry Robertson, shortly before his death, that, if the book was left unfinished, it should get a place in some museum, where students would be free to consult it. The MSS. lay for some years at Chamberlain Knowe, Carmyllie. Relatives and visitors were shown the relic—the monument of so much patience and labour—with an air of pride and a feeling of veneration. In accordance with the author's wish, and to secure for the treasure a fit casket and a larger exhibition of its worth, the unfinished book of MSS. was handed over, in 1893, to the Trustees of the Dundee Public Library. The following are the languages treated of in the Dictionary :—English, Scotch, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Irelandic, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, German, Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French,





Gaelic, Thibetan, Cornish, Armoric, Manx, Welsh, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Persic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Malay, Chinese, Tonquin, Turkish, Armenian, Coptic, Tonga, Kurdish and Georgian, Susu and Haussa, Ethiopic, Hungarian, Finnish, Tahitan, Raratongan, New Zealandish, Madagascan, Sechuanan, Esquimaux, and Bengali.

He himself thought that fame would come to him through the publication of his Dictionary, for which he hoped there would be a welcome place in every University Library. It may be questioned if the copy in the Dundee Library will create in the mind of the visitor and student more than a passing emotion of wonder. Fame will come to him along the other line. It is beginning to appear. His place and power as an original thinker and discoverer of Nature's secrets are being recognised more and more. Here he was truly great, and he only missed being famous at the time. His circumstances were such that he was greatly handicapped in turning his discoveries to practical account, and his natural reserve was such that he did not seek to overcome these by an appeal to those who were able to help him.

A fragment of manuscript, found in the Dictionary, is of great value as showing that his experiments in electricity began before he went to College. Referring to the discovery of Oersted in 1820, he says in this scrap of autobiography:—"Previous to the discovery of Oersted I had made many experiments in magnetism, with the view of obtaining from it a motive power. No sooner, however, was I aware of the deflection of the needle and the multiplication of the coils of wire, than the possibility of power appeared certain, and I commenced a series of experiments in 1832. The power, on a small scale, was easily obtained, and during these experiments I had a clear view of the application of electricity to telegraphic communication. The light



also drew my attention, and I was in a trilemma whether to fix upon the power, the light, or the telegraph. After reflection, I fixed upon the light as the first investigation, and had many contrivances for augmenting it and rendering it constant. Several years were spent in experiments, and I obtained a constant stream of light on July 25th, 1835. Having satisfied myself on this subject, I returned to some glossological investigations that had been left unfinished, and was engaged with these till 1843. In that year I proposed a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, after having proved the possibility by a series of experiments. Enquiries on other subjects have since that time engaged my attention, but I eagerly desire to return to electricity."

Referring to the success of the experiment on July 25th, 1835, the following announcement was made in the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 31st July of that year:—"Mr Lindsay, a teacher in town, formerly lecturer to the Watt Institute, succeeded on the evening of Saturday, July 25th, in obtaining a constant electric light. It is upwards of two years since he turned his attention to this subject, but much of that time has been devoted to other avocations. The light in beauty surpasses all others, has no smell, emits no smoke, is incapable of explosion, and, not requiring air for combustion, can be kept in sealed glass jars. It ignites without the aid of a taper, and seems peculiarly calculated for flax houses, spinning-mills, and other places containing combustible materials. It can be sent to any convenient distance, and the apparatus for producing it can be contained in a common chest."

The notice of the electric light produced by Mr Lindsay created general interest, and led him to write a letter which appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 30th October 1835, and which has proved itself to be prophetic. The closing sentences of the letter read thus:—"The present generation may yet have it burning in their houses and enlightening their streets. Nor





are these predictions the off-shoots of an exuberant fancy or disordered imagination. They are the anticipated results of laborious research and of countless experiments. Electricity, moreover, is destined for mightier feats than even universal illumination."

Mr J. J. Fahie, a well-known authority on the history of electricity, writing of Mr Lindsay's experiments on electric lighting, gives it as his opinion and testimony that, "as Sir Humphry Davy is known and honoured as the father of the electric light, so in future history Lindsay should occupy his rightful place as the father of electric lighting."

With regard to wireless telegraphy he occupies an equally honourable place. In the recent system of Marconi's wireless telegraphy, the atmosphere is used as the medium of communication ; but in Lindsay's earlier system water was used as the conducting medium. Lindsay was undoubtedly the first to propose connecting Britain and America by wireless telegraphy. He delivered a lecture on this subject on the 15th March 1853, in which he declared that submerged wires were no longer necessary for telegraphing news from one country to another across the sea. He illustrated the principle by means of a water trough. So sure was he of his plan, that he patented it on 5th June 1854. In this connection one cannot do better than use the words of Sir John Leng, who spoke of Lindsay to a meeting of the students of the Dundee Technical Institute on the 11th January of this year. They are extremely interesting from a personal as well as a scientific point of view :—"I am one of the survivors of those who witnessed the experiments made by Lindsay in transmitting telegraph signals through water without wires. I remember going to his rooms in South Union Street, along with a friend, as far back as the year 1854, and was first of all impressed by Lindsay's personality. Prematurely aged, pale, thin, somewhat cadaverous, very shy and retiring, with a far-away look, but with a





certain nobility of mien as of one accustomed to see things invisible to ordinary eyes. He received me with great courtesy, in a room crowded with books, instruments, and apparatus, reminding one of the alchemist depicted by a famous artist. Occupying a considerable space in the room was a tank, or trough, nearly filled with water. At each end of the trough were electric batteries and receivers which, when brought into action, reproduced at one end signals made at the other. The experiments made on this small scale demonstrated the practicability of transmitting electric currents through water, and encouraged Mr Lindsay to give demonstrations similar in principle across Earl Grey Dock, across the Tay at Glencarse, across the Tay between Dundee and Woodhaven, and afterwards at Portsmouth. In 1859, when the British Association visited Aberdeen, he exhibited the success of his method across the harbour, and read a paper on telegraphing without wires, which received the commendations of Lord Rosse, Faraday, Airy, and Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), the last of whom was engaged in furthering a cable for transmitting messages by electricity across the Atlantic. Cable messages have sped under the ocean for many years. Hydro-electric communication for any distance without cable or wires is theoretically certain."

It is interesting also to quote a sentence from the pen of Signor Marconi, whose system of transmitting electricity through the air is rapidly coming to the front:—"I have always been a sincere admirer of Lindsay. Had he been more appreciated in his time, and more fortunate, it is possible that wireless telegraphy would have been far in advance of what it is."

One cannot help thinking that if Lord Kelvin, who has done so much for mechanical science and marine engineering, had not been engrossed and bound up in the laying of the Atlantic cable, Lindsay's proposal might have been taken up by him and utilised. No



Great Eastern would then have been built. It is indeed strange that what was then in the presence of distinguished scientists demonstrated to be theoretically certain should have been so long in becoming practicable. The result would, no doubt, have been different had the author of the discovery and of the patented plan been spared a few more years.

The years prior to his death were, no doubt, largely devoted to the study of Science. In 1858, the year before he read his paper on wireless telegraphy to the British Association at Aberdeen, he published a book which he designates, "The Chrono-Astrolabe—containing a full set of astronomic tables, with rules and examples for the calculation of eclipses and other celestial phenomena; comprising also Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and the most copious list of ancient eclipses ever published; connected with these, the dates of ancient events are exactly determined, and the authenticity of Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and Chinese writings is demonstrated." This book he dedicates to Lord Lindsay, afterwards 25th Earl of Crawford, "in recognition of his lordship's kindness in many respects, but particularly in having furnished him with some important materials for this work." A look through this book, which, like the unfinished Dictionary, is of an unique character, shows the kind of work the author was capable of, and how few there be who could follow him. This book, probably, was the means of bringing the author's name before Lord Derby, who secured for him the same year a Government pension of £100, "in recognition of his great learning and extraordinary attainments." This yearly income of £100 enabled him to resign his post as a teacher in the prison, and to devote himself wholly to his own studies.

From the account of the way he spent his day, contributed by his friend, the late Mr Henry Robertson, one cannot wonder that the end came sooner than was expected. The daily routine was as follows:—"He







rose every morning at four o'clock, and, after a frugal breakfast, worked on till noon, when he would go out to a restaurant for dinner. After dinner a short walk round the docks was his rule, then back to his studies, refreshing himself with a cup of tea, and retiring about eleven o'clock." This was surely burning the candle at both ends.

He lived his life for the most part alone. Like the highest peak of a mountain range, great men stand alone. Others may have fellowship with them to the height of their stature, but beyond it men like Lindsay must be solitary. He never married, and may be said to have been without the comforts of home for the greater part of his life; but he had meat to eat which the world knew nothing of.

He was a man of devout and religious spirit. He was brought up under the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and set out with the idea of being himself a minister of the Church of Scotland. His attention, however, having been drawn to the subject of baptism, he was led to study the question, with the result that he adopted the position, and professed the principles of, the Baptists. In 1861, the year before his death, he published a scholarly treatise on the mode and subjects of Baptism, in which he discloses his belief that immersion was the early Apostolic mode, and that the practice of infant baptism, with its mode of sprinkling, was the invention of man.

He paid a visit to his friends in Carmyllie every year. He was always dreamy and absent-minded in appearance, unless when led to talk of educational matters. Then he would turn to the children present and urge them to give their whole hearts to their lessons. He would sometimes arrange them in a class and question them one by one. The boys and girls were for the time quite alert, knowing full well of the Testament or the penny that would by and bye be put into their hands.



Never constitutionally strong, his natural strength abated under the continued strain of hard thinking, unrelieved as it was by relaxation and rest. The consequence was that, when seized by an illness in the summer of 1862, amid circumstances far from favourable, his power of resistance was unequal to the strain. After a sharp struggle of less than a week, he died in peace on Sunday morning, 29th June.

It is comforting to think that such men as the late Mr Robertson, merchant, Newport, and the late Frank Henderson, Esq., M.P., were with him at the end. His remains lie buried in the Western Cemetery, Dundee. The too modest tombstone that marks the place, one rejoices to know, will ere long be superseded by a monument worthy alike of the man and the people among whom he spent his days.

He left behind him an immense collection of books, instruments, apparatus, etc. The house he occupied near the foot of Union Street, not far from the Caledonian Railway Station, consisted of four rooms, every one of which had its walls lined with books, not to speak of the piles otherwise disposed of. His heirs were his three nephews, David, John, and William Lindsay. They made all the arrangements for the burial and for the disposal of the estate that came thus into their possession. The books and instruments were sent to London and sold. One would very much like to procure a copy of the Sale Catalogue, and know the market value of what was to the late owner so much blood and treasure.

To mark the centenary of this remarkable worker in the field of Literature and Science, a bust, executed in marble, the gift of ex-Lord Provost M'Grady, was placed in the Free Library, Dundee, 1899. It was modelled from a photograph which belonged to Lindsay's friend, the late Mr Henry Robertson, who was the author of a series of articles on Lindsay and his work. This unique portrait of Lindsay, said to be a striking





likeness, was handed over by Mrs Robertson, and is now on exhibition in the Dundee Picture Gallery. It was this photograph, along with suggestions from others, that enabled Mr Webster, the sculptor, to realise the life-like features so admirably portrayed in the marble bust which is admired by thousands of visitors.

It is to be hoped that the monument in granite to be placed in the Western Cemetery will also prove itself both a work of art and a memorial of the distinguished pioneer, whose work has already enriched the world, and of whom Dundee at least may be proud.



Note.—In addition to the copies presented to the members of the Society, a limited number of Publication No. I. have been printed, and may be obtained at the price of One Shilling per copy, on application to

Mr JOHN LINDSAY, Printer,

304 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.



No. 2.

# PUBLICATIONS

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# EDUCATION

## CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY

BY THE

CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY

CLAN LINDSAY SOCIETY



## William Lauder Lindsay,

*M.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.*

By WILLIAM W. IRELAND, M.D.

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**W**ILLIAM LAUDER LINDSAY was born in Edinburgh on the 19th December 1829. He was educated at the High School, which was at that time a Grammar School. Little time and little attention were allotted to anything else. Though Lauder Lindsay kept at the top of his class he disliked forced instruction. He liked to study what he most affected, so he made a bargain with his father that if he came out dux in his class, he would be allowed to leave the school, and thus he escaped going through the six years' course in Latin and Greek, which was then thought requisite for a good education. While still a boy he took to geology with great zeal, and used to resort to the localities round about Edinburgh to search for fossils—Burdiehouse, Gilmerton, Granton, Craigleith quarries, and other places which were then well known to geologists. His father, who was employed in the Sasine Office of the Register House, got him writing work, through which he earned enough of money to enable him to attend medical classes. Here his great abilities attracted notice at once. In the botanical class he gained the first prize for a herbarium of plants collected ten miles round Edinburgh. In those days examiners were not so exacting, and students had more freedom to gratify



their particular tastes. He did not show much interest in dissecting, though clever with his pencil and brush. He took the degree of M.D. in 1852, and was awarded three stars for his thesis on the anatomy, morphology, and physiology of the lichen, a subject in the then state of botany well suited for original research. The Senatus would not give him the gold medal because he refused to deliver his preparations to the University. Dr Lindsay attached special importance to some dyes which he had made from lichens. On his graduation, Dr Lindsay was brought face to face with the world, not without anxiety, for he had a pronounced dislike to enter upon medical practice. His first employment was in the Hospital in Edinburgh, opened to meet an invading epidemic of Asiatic cholera. Here Dr Lindsay made a laborious microscopical study of the evacuations of cholera, and his experiments upon the communicability of that disease, published in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, April and October 1854, at once attracted the attention of the scientific world, both in Great Britain and in France. We think that he has the first claim to have communicated cholera to animals, dogs, and cats, through the rice-water evacuations. In 1853 he became Assistant Physician to the Crichton Asylum at Dumfries, which at that time enjoyed a great celebrity under the superintendence of Dr W. A. F. Browne, afterwards Commissioner in Lunacy. Quick and generous in his appreciation of talent and worth, Dr Browne at once recognised the intellectual powers of his assistant.

Dr Lindsay was not long at Crichton Institution before he was offered the post of physician to the





Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, where he went towards the close of 1854. Dr Browne recorded his departure in these feeling and eloquent words:—

“Dr Lindsay's early career—his eminence at the University—his premature professional reputation—the clear, comprehensive character of his mind—the capacity of observation—the indefatigable craving for knowledge for its own sake—all warned us that his sojourn in our community might be brief; but we had not anticipated that, during this connexion, ties and sympathies and sincere confraternity could have been so speedily contracted, so strongly cemented, so difficult and so painful in separation. Most faithful to his trust—most arduous in his exertions—most gentle and forbearing in his disposition—an active officer and a diligent student, he is missed and mourned by different sections of our establishment, as a just and judicious master, a most faithful counsellor, and a kind friend. He is to Psychology a ‘coming man.’”

Dr Lindsay's farther life justifies this high character.

He used to say that he would never become a candidate for any situation to obtain which begging for testimonials and canvassing were required, and doubtless he kept his word, though he was careful in collecting and reprinting the favourable notices which his researches, lectures, and services had gained. It may be here observed that unless he be in the public service, the man who shrinks from efforts to make his merits known, and determines to wait for what is offered to him, is likely to have his fortune in life decided through causes to a great extent fortuitous. Had Dr Lindsay consented now and then to descend from his dignified position, he might have attained to





situations in which his great abilities would have had wider play. Assuredly, his forte lay in the perceptive sciences—botany, geology, and zoology, and had he been employed in some survey, some exploration of fresh fields, he would have deeply gratified his tastes, made many discoveries, and gained great distinction. As it was, Lauder Lindsay never sought any other post. He remained at the Perth Royal Asylum for twenty-five years.

At any rate, in the discharge of his duties at Perth, Dr Lindsay found room for many of his energies. The post of superintendent of an asylum is one exacting constant care and watchfulness on all sides. It sometimes entails responsibility for other men's faults and negligence against mishaps and accidents that can by no precautions be wholly escaped. The system which he had learned at the Crichton Institution was not only to give skilled labour and nursing, but to divert the minds of the patients from their woes and delusions by a variety of arrangements and devices. The rooms were furnished with an air to æsthetic effect, and the games, dances, picnics, and other entertainments, had to be kept up to amuse persons, many of whom were most unwilling to accept amusement. The intellectual side received cultivation from lectures and readings, and a periodical styled *Excelsior* was printed to excite intellectual activity, while it was often used by Dr Lindsay as a vehicle for his own teeming thoughts. In 1856, there was a Commission to inquire into the condition of lunatics in Scotland, and great praise was given to Dr Lindsay for the state of his asylum. The finances of such asylums are under the control of boards of managers, who are supposed when elected to



be able to give general directions, and who are liable to press advice often difficult to humour. It is no marvel that a man so uncompromising as Dr Lindsay should now and then come into collision with the directors ; but the composition of the Board was good, and on the whole they treated their superintendent well and gave him many marks of trust and kindness.

When he first came, the Murray Asylum was an hospital for the treatment of insane of all ranks, but in 1863 the pauper patients were removed. We believe that it was at that time proposed to add to the existing buildings a pauper asylum, such as has been done at the other royal asylums, and that there should be an asylum for the richer and poorer classes under one superintendent, within the same grounds. But this did not meet with Dr Lindsay's approval, although it would have added to his importance and increased his salary. The Perthshire asylum for paupers was established at Murthly. He soon ceased to have an assistant, and acted as his own secretary. Any one who knows the number of returns and accounts for which a superintendent is responsible, need not be told what a deal of writing work he thus had to get through. In the midst of all this, Dr Lindsay's articles on the pathology of insanity appeared in medical journals, examinations of the blood and urine, and of the brain tissue of insane patients, studies on the symptomatology of insanity, and the construction of hospitals. These researches, made alone and unaided, though they proved the scientific skill and diligence of Dr Lindsay, and attracted attention at the time, added little to our real knowledge ; even now, forty years after, with so many investigators at work, the





pathology of insanity is scarcely begun. He still continued his studies in botany. There was scarcely a mountain in Scotland over which his vasculum had not switched.

The "Popular History of British Lichens," published in 1856, was his first separate book. It is now rare, and copies are eagerly sought for by botanists. He received in 1859 the first Neill prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, for original investigation into the structure of lichens.\* He scattered the results of his multiform studies in papers sent to a great variety of periodicals. His literary activity was enormous. He wrote not only upon insanity and botany, but also on natural history, geology, meteorology, chemistry, and education, even upon the diseases of animals.

These ceaseless labours so affected his health, that in 1861 he needed change and rest. He made a voyage to New Zealand, while during his year's absence on leave his place was filled by his younger brother, Dr James Murray Lindsay, afterwards the superintendent of the Derby County Asylum. Lauder Lindsay was the first to suggest that a University should be established in Dunedin. He published contributions to the botany and geology of New Zealand, and was made an honorary member of the New Zealand Institute, with twelve other distinguished scientific men. On shorter holidays he visited Norway, the Farøe Islands, and Iceland. He wrote papers on the botany, natural history, and geology of these

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\* "Memoir on the Spermatogones and Pycnides of Filamentous, Fruticulose, and Foliaceous Lichens : " Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Vol. xxii., part 1, p. 101, with 12 coloured plates, 400 to 500 figures.



regions. He also visited most countries in Europe, and crossed the Atlantic to North America. The loss of his wife, who died in 1863, four years after their marriage, made a very painful and lasting impression on his mind. His health, sorely tried by incessant cares and labours, became weaker. He was dyspeptic, and had to keep a strict regimen. This increased the natural sensitiveness of his temperament. He was offered a Professorship of Natural History in a Canadian University, which came too late, for he thought it best to decline it owing to the state of his health.

In 1875, he published a carefully compiled pamphlet on "The Superannuation of Officers in British Hospitals for the Insane," in which he advocated the duty and expediency of allowing liberal retiring pensions for the servants of every grade in lunatic asylums. In 1879 was published his long promised work on "Mind in the Lower Animals." It was announced to appear in the International Scientific Series, but the publishers found the size of his MSS. much above what they desired. This was quite characteristic of Lauder Lindsay. No novice in literary undertakings, he could not be ignorant that people now-a-days are averse to read long books; but so convinced was he of the importance of his subject, that he would not abate one page. The work came out in two thick octavos. It is full of learning, research, and observation, but the desire to exalt the intellectual and moral qualities of the lower animals leads him to depreciate the surpassing powers of the human mind to a degree which is clearly paradoxical. His hard hits at human selfishness, brutality, and stupidity, remind one of Swift's account of the Yahoos; but Lindsay had neither the





wit nor the misanthropy of the Dean. It was not that he disliked men, but that he liked animals. He felt very deeply the cruelty and oppression inflicted upon them by the thoughtlessness, selfishness, and ferocity of human beings. He proposed to have an hospital erected for sick animals, and offered a prize for the best essay on the moral education of the anthropoid apes. The most novel and valuable part of "Mind in the Lower Animals," was the chapters on the varieties of insanity that are met with in beasts. An American edition of the book appeared in New York. He announced his intention of writing as a sequel, a work entitled, "The Soul and its Immortality in Man and other Animals." Clearly it was the logical outcome of his opinions on the identical character of the mental faculties in man and the lower animals, that immortality could not be possessed by the one without being extended to the other. This view seems to have been held by Agassiz.

It is likely that Dr Lindsay left a number of MSS., and he occasionally promised works which never appeared. We regret that the world has not yet seen the volume which he announced "On Popular Errors concerning Insanity and its Treatment." As explained in a printed syllabus, he was to show that an improved knowledge of the pathology of insanity has led to no improvement in methods of treatment, nor added to the number of recoveries. He promised to expose the faults of asylum attendants, the shortcomings of lunacy boards, and the too frequent meddlingness, stupid blunders, and injustice of directors. It is not likely that the reason why the work failed to appear was the fear of provoking a number of people,





who had peculiar opportunities of retaliating. Some of what was promised saw the light in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for April and June 1878, in a communication on the "Theory and Practice of Non-Restraint in the Treatment of the Insane." In these articles Dr Lindsay pointed out with great force and clearness the shallowness of "the principle" that mechanical restraint should never be used in treating the insane, and showed that in some cases it is preferable to manual restraint, and, indeed, could not be omitted save to the prejudice of the patient. Dr Lindsay acknowledged that such cases were rare, and he himself had seldom recourse to restraint or seclusion in any form. He was, however, nice in the selection of the cases, so that it was sometimes difficult to get admission. His asylum was not large; when he left it counted 66 patients—it has now 140. Dr Lindsay was compelled by failing strength to resign his post at the asylum, which he quitted in November 1879, on a pension of £366, and a gift of £100. Unhappily the ease and retirement of which he had often spoken did not bring back his strength, and he expired from utter exhaustion at Edinburgh on the 24th of November 1880. He left behind him one daughter, who is now the wife of Dr Francis Haultain.

The last time I saw Lauder Lindsay he lamented that bad health, which had oppressed him so long, prevented him concentrating his energies on some great work. Nevertheless his scientific labours, though somewhat fragmentary, are really astonishing. The mere list of his papers would fill many pages.

Dr Lauder Lindsay was very eccentric. It was not an occasional flight of originality, but eccentricity



was the natural course of his orbit. He possessed moral courage to an extraordinary degree, and though very kind-hearted, he did not shrink from telling the truth because it was unpalatable. "That is my goddess," said he to me, pointing to a framed engraving of a female figure hanging above the mantelpiece of his library, "*Nuda veritas.*" "The truth gives offence to some people," he added, "but I cannot help it." He was always in earnest, and had a passionate energy which coloured everything he did and said. It is likely that many of his retiring habits were owing to ill-health, and dislike to have his regimen commented upon. Though latterly a recluse, he was always fond of a tough dispute. We used to regret that he never came to the meetings of the Medico-Psychological Association, which he said was not sufficiently scientific. He was well read in the poets, was fond of music, and could play on the piano Scottish tunes by the ear. We remember Dr Lindsay as a man of middle stature, with dark brown hair, a penetrating glance, and pale face. He was of a distinctly nervous temperament.

In this sketch of William Lauder Lindsay, we have tried to present a striking personality, and if we have given prominence to some peculiar traits, it is to those which he himself displayed, nor was he the man to approve of a portrait which flattered or suppressed any thing. Below all was a powerful intellect with a restless love of knowledge for its own sake, and a character upright, brave, and uncompromising. If any one were oppressed, Dr Lindsay was ready to come to his assistance without calculating odds. I remember with gratitude his generous aid to me in my difficulties at the Larbert Institution, when I had to struggle with





directors, in Lindsay's own words, "jealous of their power, but incapable of intelligently exercising it, with Commissioners in Lunacy on the flank, clamouring for superfluous decorations when we were in want of real necessities."

Altogether William Lauder Lindsay was a most remarkable man. The sphere in which he moved was hardly commensurate with his abilities; but he did good and true work, spent his leisure in the study of nature, and passed away unstained by the world.

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## Glasgow and the Lindsays.

BY THE EDITOR.

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**I**N Pre-Reformation times, Glasgow was little more than a village, the inhabitants of which were salmon fishers on the Clyde, or dependents of the clergy who served the cathedral and the university. As a bishop's burgh, the little town was inferior in political status to the royal burghs among its neighbours; yet even then it was a place of no little consequence. The territory, of which it was the ecclesiastical capital, was of great extent, stretching as it did from the wall of Antonine to the Western Marches. By reason of this, by virtue also of the antiquity of their see, and their succession to the office of St Kentigern, who was revered throughout the country as a native-born saint, the bishops were wont to dispute precedence even with the metropolitans of St Andrews. Such being their pretensions, they doubtless enjoyed a very considerable share of the influence which the mediæval church exercised in the affairs of the nation; most of them, indeed, were in turn chancellors of the kingdom, so that, had the right of protecting the bishopric in secular matters been open to competition, it would have been contended for by all the great nobles of the West. As it was, however, the office of bailiff and seneschal to the Bishop of Glasgow was hereditary in the family of the powerful Earls of Lennox, who were little likely to





allow others to share in the advantages of their position. A similar position in relation to the Archbishops of St Andrews was held by the Lindsays (vested in the Lords of the Byres), who on that account would be especially precluded from taking any great part in the affairs of the rival see. This, perhaps, is the explanation of the fact that, notwithstanding the chiefs of our name were among the first both in time and place of the great barons of Clydesdale, and junior branches of the family had lands in every county within the bounds of the diocese, the history of the Lindsays and the history of Glasgow do not come into contact in any intimate way. It is true that one of the early bishops, and the last of the original line of archbishops, as well as some of the minor clergy, were Lindsays; yet their honours were personal to themselves; they do not indicate a family connection with the city such as might have been expected, and such as existed between the Lindsays and certain of the towns of the East coast, Montrose, Dundee, or St Andrews, for example.

As a clan, we have no associations with Glasgow, yet the city has an interest for us of a very special kind, inasmuch as the first mention of the Lindsays in Scotland occurs in an early chapter in its history. The reference is to be found in the celebrated "Inquisitio" of David, Prince of Strathclyde, or Cumbria, which is assigned to the year 1116, and which is one of the very oldest of the extant public records of Scotland. The Inquisitio is known, at least by name, to all who are acquainted with the sources of our national history, but it merits more than a passing mention in this place.

James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, in the



reign of Queen Mary, becoming alarmed at the progress of the Reformation and the iconoclastic methods of the reformers, fled to France, carrying with him the valuables of his church and the muniments and records of the diocese. The Archbishop died in 1603, and his papers, by his directions, were deposited partly in the archives of the Scots College and partly in the Chartreuse of Paris. There they remained until the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1798. At that time many of the MSS. of the Scots College were packed in barrels and sent to an agent at St Omars for safe custody, but what became of them thereafter has never been ascertained. Fortunately some of the MSS. were left at the College, and Abbé M'Pherson, selecting what he thought the most important of them, carried these to Scotland and deposited them with Bishop Cameron of Edinburgh. Among them were the two volumes of the original Chartulary of Glasgow. Bishop Kyle, into whose hands the volumes afterwards came, placed them at the disposal of the gentlemen of the Maitland Club, who published them as the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, from which work the foregoing facts have been extracted.

What is known as the "Ancient Register" of Glasgow consists of sixty-seven leaves, the earlier portion being written in a hand of the twelfth century, and no part much later than the middle of the thirteenth. The first entry is the *Inquisitio*. What we possess, then, is not the original document, if a separate document ever existed, but a copy engrossed in the minute-book of the diocese—to put it in modern phraseology—probably at the time of the completion of the enquiry, about the year 1116.





apud Vchred filius waldef. Gille filius Boed. leyling. & Oggo. Cu  
 brentes iudices Daldeg filius eadulf. Hunut rei velles sunt ut  
 audientes & iudices. Mandat Com. q̄ ex pre sua concessit. Wal  
 le nepos ipius principis. Eospade filius dalfin. Waldef. frater eius. Eos  
 pade filius Vcard. Eospade filius aldeg. Eloff filius Eadme. Gade  
 ent filius Vudwey. Vchred. filius Scot. Vlehel filius Altag.  
 Hug<sup>o</sup> de gramilla. Pagdant de bulud. Alber de Arden. Ger  
 uatut Ridel. Guido de Eaynes. Berengardus enganne. Rob<sup>o</sup> Eor  
 let. Walde. de hntesega. Rob<sup>o</sup> de burnemill. Remals de  
 huscant. Walteus filius somemay. Willel<sup>o</sup> Vendum. Aldun  
 de pa. Walde de Grop.

FACSIMILE of a portion of the INQUEST of PRINCE DAVID  
 in the Ancient Register of Glasgow, showing the names of the  
 witnesses.



By this entry in the "Ancient Register" the ascertained pedigree of the Lindsay chiefs is carried back to the beginning of the twelfth century. More than that, we get from the *Inquisitio* a picture of the social and political condition of Strathclyde, to amend which Prince David had invited the assistance of Walter de Lindsay and other Saxon and Norman strangers, who became the founders of families afterwards famous in Scottish history. A translation of the document, somewhat abbreviated, will, therefore, no doubt be read with interest.

**The Inquest made by David, Prince of Cumbria, concerning  
the Lands pertaining to the Church of Glasgow.**

Since the acts of our predecessors are recalled to memory by the showing forth of writings and the deliberation of scribes, therefore we too have commended to the keeping of memory a certain matter transacted in the presence of the highest nobles of Cumbria.

In Cumbria, then, a region lying between Anglia and Scotia, the catholic faith flourishing aforesaid and spreading in those climes, the servants of the faith, and the chiefs of the kingdom, with the king of the province co-operating, founded the church of Glasgow to the honour of God and St Mary, the Holy Mother; the same being the pontifical seat of the Cumbrian territory. This church by the divine disposing received St Kentigern as bishop.

Now when the said Kentigern and many who succeeded him in his religious labours had passed to God, manifold seditions arose on every hand, and not only destroyed the church and its possessions, but also laid waste the whole country, and drove its inhabitants into exile. When every good thing had been rooted out in this way, and long intervals of time had passed, different tribes of different nations flowing in from different parts occupied that forsaken land. But, not easily agreeing among themselves, being of diverse races, speaking different tongues, following various customs, they held to their tribal practices rather than to the cultivation of the faith. These unhappy dwellers in a ruined habitation, living in the manner of unreasoning cattle, the Lord, who





desires that no man should perish, deigned to visit with His soothing grace. For, in the time of Henry, king of Anglia—Alexander, king of the Scots, reigning in Scotia—God sent unto them David, brother of the aforesaid king of Scotia, as prince and ruler, to correct their shameless and pestilent wickedness, and, by nobility of mind and inflexible severity, to curb their insolent perverseness. Burning with zeal for righteous living, and feeling for the wretchedness of the godless multitude, in order that he might wipe out their offences by the pastoral care of which they had long been deprived, this prince chose as bishop, John, a certain religious man who had been his tutor, and who had devoted, nor feebly devoted, his life to God. But when he was chosen, knowing the savageness of the wretched people, and the horrid multiplicity of their vices, he was filled with fear, in so much that he thought of setting out for Jerusalem. Although he had been consecrated by Pope Paschal, albeit against his will, he wished to decline an office full of anxiety beyond any he had undertaken. Having been received, however, with joy among the populace and with alacrity by the prince and the leading men of the realm, he preached the Word throughout his Cumbrian diocese, the Holy Spirit working bounteously.

Now David, prince of Cumbria, out of love for God, caused enquiry to be made concerning the lands pertaining to the church of Glasgow in the several provinces of Cumbria which were under his power and dominion—for he was not lord of all Cumbria\*—in order that, since he was eager for the restoration of that church, he might leave to posterity a sure knowledge of those possessions which it had held of old. These he sought out, as far as he was able, by the help and investigation of the elder and sager men of all Cumbria, and they are written as follows:—

[Here are inscribed the names of the lands.]

That these lands pertain to the Church of Glasgow is attested at the request and by the command of the above-named prince by Uchtred, the son of Waldef; Gill, the son of Boed; Leysing and Oggo, judges in Cumbria; Halden, the son of Eadulf.

Of this matter, as having heard and seen the evidence, the

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\* The once independent kingdom of Cumbria, Cambria, or Strathclyde, extended from the northern Roman wall as far as the Derwent, in modern Cumberland. As appears from the text of the *Inquisitio*, the portion south of the Solway had already been disjoined in the time of Prince David.





witnesses are, the Countess Matilda, etc. [among them Walt. de lindeseya].

Of the names of the four-and-twenty witnesses only those of Walterus de Lindeseya, Gervasius Ridel, and Robertus Corbet remain to the present day in the list of Scottish surnames, the descendants of some of the others taking their family names from lands subsequently acquired, as the Cospatrics from the baronies of Dunbar and Home.

The following are the Lindsays who have figured in the public life of Glasgow; those, at least, whom we have found mentioned in the histories and official records of the city:—

JOHN LINDSAY, Bishop of Glasgow, 1321 (?–)1337 (?). There is great difficulty in fixing the dates of Bishop Lindsay's occupancy of the see. His predecessor was John Wishart, and since, according to custom, the bishops used only their Christian names in official documents, it is entirely by other evidence that these two Johns can be distinguished. The see was vacant in 1318, as appears from the Register of Paisley (Maitland Club Ed. p. 238), and again at the beginning of 1321 (Register of Arbroath, Bannatyne Club Ed. p. 213). Wishart, then, was probably elected to fill the vacancy of 1318, and Lindsay that of 1321. Doubt also attaches to the date of Lindsay's death and the manner of it. According to the "Chronicon de Lanercost," that event occurred in 1337, while according to Walsingham the year was 1335. Both accounts agree in saying that the Bishop of Glasgow—neither giving his personal name—was on board one of two Scottish ships captured by the English while returning from France. The Lanercost Chronicle adds that, the fighting men having all been slain or drowned, the bishop and the noble ladies taken prisoners along with him, for grief refused to eat, and dying before they reached the land, were buried at Wytsand, on the English coast. Walsingham, on the other hand, says that the bishop was mortally wounded in the head. There is, moreover, a tradition that Bishop Lindsay was buried in his own cathedral, near the Altar of the Blessed Virgin.



These and other contradictory statements regarding events in the bishop's career cannot now be cleared up.

Bishop Lindsay had a residence some miles to the east of Glasgow, at the lake now called Bishop's Loch. From this place is dated an interesting document relating to the loss of his seal, and giving a description of it. He was the first to use armorial bearings on the episcopal seal.

JAMES LINDSAY, Dean of Glasgow. He was a Canon of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell in 1447, and after becoming Dean of the Cathedral, he founded there, in 1485, the Chaplainry of St Stephen and St Lawrence for the souls of his father, Sir William Lindsay of Rossie, and of his mother, Lady Matilda Stewart. He died 17th May 1487.—(Regist. Epis. Glasg.)

JOHANNES LYNDESAY, vicar ministrans in choro Glasguense, 18th June 1446.—(*Ibid.*)

WILLIAM DE LYNDEFEYA, Dean of Glasgow about 1236.

WILLIAM DE LYNDESAY, Canon of Glasgow, Rector of Ayr about 1323.—(*Ibid.*)

PATRICK LINDSAY, Archbishop of Glasgow, 1632–1638.

Concerning the last three we are not able to add anything to what is contained in the "Lives of the Lindsays."

ROBERT LINDSAY of Dunrod, Provost of Glasgow, 1560–1569 (MacGregor, "History of Glasgow," Appendix). He was thus at the head of the municipality when the battle of Langside was fought in 1568. In 1560 the following order was issued to Provost Lindsay and the Magistrates by the Protestant Lords—Argyle, Ruthven, and Stewart—viz.:—"We pray you fail not to pass incontinent to your kirks in Glasgow, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk zyard, and burn them openly. And sicklyk, cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye, . . . bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark."—"Glasghu Facies," vol. i., p. 885.)

Provost Lindsay took part in an event of great importance to the city—the first step taken to secure municipal freedom. As stated in an earlier page, Archbishop Bethune, with whom lay the right of nominating the bailies, fled to France at the Reformation. When, therefore, in 1561, the time came for choosing the new bailies, the provost and council went in solemn procession to the archiepiscopal palace and the cathedral, and having made search for the archbishop, and not having found him, they had a notarial instrument drawn up setting forth the







facts, and declaring that, as the business of the town could not go on without the bailies, they themselves assumed the right of choosing them, which accordingly they did. Among the witnesses to the instrument were the two brothers of the provost, John and Alexander Lindsay.—("Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow.")

On 6th December 1575 an action was brought in the Magistrates' Court for the payment of arrears of rent due from a tenement in the Stockwell, when, besides the parties, "comperit alsua Robert Lindsaye of Dunrod, as bailhe to my lord Sanct Johne, of the hail tempillandis produceand his commission thairupone, and be resoun the said action concerns his jurisdiction, . . . thairfore desyrit the said David to be replegit to his court and baillie of tempilland and offerit caution of colraytht to that effect, . . . and David Lindsaye eldare is becomin caution of colraytht for administration of justice thairinto."—"Burgh Records.")

DAVID LYNDEZAIE, Bailie, 10th October 1508.—("Charters and Documents relating to Glasgow"; "Munim. Univ. Glasg.," vol. i., p. 43.)

"DAVID LYND SAYE, elder, in the Troingait." In 1574 he was in the town council, and was "keipar of ane of the keyis of the litle kist within the schryne"—the chest in which the burgh documents were kept. In the same year "the prouest, baillies, and counsale, with the dekynnys of the craftis and diuers wtheris honest men of the toun, . . . haveand respect and consideratio unto the greit dekaye and ruyne that the hie kirk of Glasgu is cum to," voluntarily taxed themselves to the amount of two hundred pounds, "for helping to repair the said kirk and halding of it wattirfast," and David Lyndsaye, John Lyndsaye, and others were appointed to carry the matter out.—("Burgh Records.")

In 1576 David Lyndsaye's name was on the leet submitted to the archbishop for the choice of two bailies, but he was not chosen bailie until 1578.—(*Ibid.*) He appears to be the person who became caution of colrait in the case quoted above. He was in the council as late as 1580.—(*Ibid.*)

In 1605 the town authorities "obteinit decretit and protesta-tiounne against the fleschouris for remuifing of thair flesche stokis of the hie gait, and to stand be west David Lyndsaysis yet."—(*Ibid.*)

JOHNE LYND SAYE, merchant, 1574-1583. The dates cover the period when his name occurs in the burgh records. He was nominated along with other three for election as



the first President of the Merchants' Guild, but he was not chosen.

ROBERT LINDSAY, merchant, 1605 ("The Merchants' House of Glasgow," p. 90.)

From the records of the burgh and the university it is evident that there was an influential and wealthy family or colony of Lindsays settled in the Trongate district at the end of the sixteenth century. The rent rolls of the College for that period contain the names of David Lyndsaye, the elder, as feu tenant of a number of plots of ground in the Trongate and Stockwell and other parts of the town. Johne Lyndsaye and David Lyndsaye, the younger, are also among the feu tenants of the College in the same locality. In old instruments of Sasine the New Wynd, running between the Trongate and Briggate, is called Lindsay's Wynd, and there was a Lindsay's Port, but whether it was situated in this neighbourhood or no we have not been able to ascertain. In 1588 Lindsay's Port was ordered to be closed as one of the precautions taken in view of a threatened visitation of the plague ("Burgh Records"), and the name does not recur thereafter in the street nomenclature. It seems that this family or colony died out rapidly or fell into decay, for in the revision of the rent rolls made about 1619 the properties formerly held by these Lindsays are now all found to be in the possession of others ("Munim. Univers. Glasg."). There was, however, a John Lindsay, litster or dyer, who was appointed constable for the Trongate in 1656 ("Burgh Records.")

DOCTOR ARCHIBALD LYND SAY, 1626. He received the freedom "for his service done be him to this burgh and inhabitants within the same in his calling and help of the pure" ("Burgh Records," 16 September 1626.)

ALEXANDER LYND SAY, servitour to the Archbishop [Patrick Lindsay.] From his being called "maister," it may be inferred that he was a university graduate (magister) and a "clerk." He appears in the burgh accounts as receiving various sums for journeying to Edinburgh and other places on the town's business. In one instance he was paid as much as four hundred pounds—Scots, no doubt—for some notarial work ("Burgh Records," 10 August 1636.)

HERCULES LIND SAY, LL.D., Professor of Law in the University from 1750 till 1761.

JAMES LIND SAY, founder, a town councillor in 1764, one of the representatives of the "Crafts" ("Glasghu Facies," p. 494.) In the cathedral churchyard there is a tomb inscribed:—"This





Burial Place belongeth to John and James Lindsay, Founders in Glasgow, their Wives and their Children, 1747." It bears an inscription to the memory of George Jardine, Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow; Janet Lindsay, his wife; and John Jardine, advocate, Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, their only child (*Ibid.*, p. 714.)

**JAMES LINDSAY**, merchant. He lived at the end of the eighteenth century, and was known as the "Viscount," to distinguish him from a contemporary citizen of the same name, probably James Lindsay, timber merchant. The "Viscount" was a noted wit ("Glasgow Past and Present," vol. ii., pp. 299, 415.)

**JOHN and ROBERT LINDSAY**, merchants, Brunswick Street. In 1813 they had a lodging on the east side of Buchanan Street, at the corner of Argyle Street, then a fashionable suburban neighbourhood, now in the heart of the city, and entirely given over to business purposes ("The Story of Buchanan Street." Frazer.) In a manuscript roll of the Merchant House for the year 1796, in the possession of Mr James Murphy, F.Z.S., John is classified as a Foreign Trader, while Robert is in the list of Home Traders. They were subscribers to the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, the first institution of its kind in the world ("Curiosities of Citizenship in Old Glasgow.")


**ROBERT LINDSAY**, builder, 1859. He and his partner, William Broom, built Claremont and Woodlands Terraces, and were active in promoting the purchase of the lands of Kelvin-grove for the purposes of a public park ("Glasgow Past and Present," vol. i., p. 35.)





## The Gathering at Glasgow,

September 1901.

LTHOUGH there is no place in Glasgow itself having associations with the Lindsays, there are several such places within easy reach of the city, as Crawford, Covington, Kilbirnie, and Dunrod. It was not found possible to arrange for the gathering being held at any of these owing to the insufficiency of hotel accommodation, nor was it thought prudent to take a large excursion party to any of them lest the weather should prove unfavourable where no shelter could be got. As many Lindsays in distant parts, however, might be purposing to visit the Glasgow International Exhibition, and could at the same time join in the annual gathering if it were held in the city, Glasgow was chosen as the place of meeting, and it was left to individual members to visit on their own account, if they so desired, the homes of the Lindsays in Clydesdale, the local committee being ready to assist them with information and guidance.

On the Friday evening a large number of clansmen gathered at the trysting-place, one of the tea-rooms of the Exhibition, and spent some pleasant hours in exchanging greetings with old friends and new.

On the morning of Saturday the members of the Society and their guests, to the number of about a hundred, set out to make the tour of Loch Lomond and Loch Long. Unfortunately the contingent from the east, owing to a failure in the train connections, was left behind, and had perforce to spend the day in

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE

CAUSES, THE CONDUCT, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE

WAR, WHICH BROKE OUT IN THE YEAR 1629.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. BARNARD, at the Crown and Anchor, in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1759.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FIRST VOLUME.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE THIRD VOLUME.

THE FOURTH VOLUME.

THE FIFTH VOLUME.

THE SIXTH VOLUME.

THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

THE NINTH VOLUME.

THE TENTH VOLUME.

THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

THE NINETEENTH VOLUME.

THE TWENTIETH VOLUME.

THE TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME.

THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME.

the Exhibition, or otherwise, until the time for the dinner in the evening.

The train route was along the northern bank of the river, passing first through the suburb of Jordanhill, once the property of the Crawfords, a younger branch of the original house of Kilbirnie. From Jordanhill to Dumbarton the district traversed is full of interest for the geologist, the archæologist, and the historian. The geologist would see that the great stretch of level land on either side of the river, between the Kilpatrick Hills on the north and the Gleniffer Braes on the south, had formerly been the bottom of a land-locked sea; and he would not be surprised to learn that some of the many populous towns scattered over it are built on beds of marine shells, many of the species of which are now extinct in British waters, but are still found living in the Arctic Ocean. From under those flat and fertile fields, imbedded in the clay which had been brought down by glacial streams, have been recovered the bones of the mammoth, the Irish elk, the urus, and the fossil horse, as well as the canoes and implements of pre-historic man.

The hill of Dumbuck would be known to the archæologist as the site of an ancient fort, having a crannog or lake-dwelling, as an outpost guarding a ford in the river near the base of the hill. He would remember the interesting and amusing controversy which raged over the discovery of these a few years ago, for the remains were of a type more primitive than any that had hitherto been found in Britain, and there were not wanting those who maintained that they were not genuine, that, in fact, the sites had been "salted" by some practical joker.





The interest of the historian would be directed to Old Kilpatrick, reputed birthplace of the Apostle of Ireland, with traces of the Roman Wall in its neighbourhood; but especially would it be turned to the twin peaks of Dumbarton Rock, old Dunbritton, the fort of the Britons, mentioned repeatedly in the Saxon and Irish chronicles as Petra Cloithe, or Alcluyd, the ancient capital of the Kings of Strathclyde, and the scene of many a romantic incident in later times.

From Dumbarton our way was up the Vale of Leven, through lands once held by the Lindsays of Bonhill, hereditary bailiffs and foresters of the Earls of Lennox; and at Balloch we embarked on the Loch Lomond steamer. As we sailed up the beautiful lake we had on the one hand the country of Rob Roy, and on the other the country of the Colquhouns. The pretty village of Luss recalled to mind the graphic description by old Pitscottie of the sanguinary battle which was fought somewhere near here between the Colquhouns and a horde of highland marauders.

At Tarbet we left the steamer and were conveyed in brakes across the narrow neck which separates the fresh-water loch from the sea at the head of Loch Long; and we remembered that it was over this very ground that the Norse pirates dragged their boats to launch them on Loch Lomond on their way to harry the Lennox; for even a district so far inland was not beyond the reach of these hardy sea rovers.

Having been photographed at Arrochar, we sailed to Dunoon and thence to Craigendoran, where we joined the train for the return to Glasgow. In our course we passed Loch Goil, with Carrick Castle at its entrance; the Holy Loch, winter quarters for a multi-



tude of yachts; Kilcreggan, scarred with the new fortifications for the defence of the Clyde; Rosneath, the burial-place of the Dukes of Argyle; and the Gareloch, in which ocean-going steamers are used to adjust their compasses. In this way our visitors had a sufficient view of the varied scenery of the west coast, with its rugged peaks, deep sea lochs, and numerous watering-places.

In the evening about one hundred and forty sat down to dinner in the Trades Hall, under the chairmanship of Lord Balcarras, M.P. Among those present were: Very Rev. Provost John Crawford, D.D., of Ballinasloe, Ireland, and Miss Crawford; Rev. Dr James Lindsay, Kilmarnock; Rev. T. S. Lindsay, Malahide, County Dublin; Mr William Lindsay, Boston, U.S.; Bailie D. MacMillan, Partick; ex-Bailie John Lindsay, Coatbridge; Mr Robert J. Lindsay, Edinburgh, Secretary of the Society; Mr James Lindsay, Treasurer, and Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Mr John Lindsay, Clerk of Police, Glasgow; Mr Holt Waring Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay, Lisburn; Mr James B. Lindsay, Chatham; Mr Herbert J. G. Lindsay, Secretary, Western District, &c.

The Chairman proposed "The King," and in doing so said he wished to communicate to the clan the reply which had been received by the Chieftain, Lord Crawford, from the Secretary for Scotland, in answer to the loyal address of condolence which was presented on the death of Her late Majesty. The reply, which was from Lord Balfour, stated that he had been commanded by the King to convey to the Board of Management of the Clan Lindsay Society His Majesty's best thanks for the expression of sympathy with His





Majesty and the Royal Family on the occasion of the lamented death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and also for the loyal and dutiful assurance on the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the Throne.

The Chairman next proposed "The Queen, and the other Members of the Royal Family," and also "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," the latter being acknowledged by Mr James B. Lindsay, Chatham.

Rev. Dr James Lindsay gave "Our Chieftain, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford. He expressed his interest in the work which the Society had undertaken. He said it would not be difficult to find fastidious people who regarded the work of the clan societies as something that was not altogether of the most serious order. They thought that the history of the early clans in Scotland was something so remote, and at times, perhaps, associated with incidents that were not quite in keeping with our modern civilised ideas, and therefore they considered that the history of the clans did not deserve the interest or the attention which those more closely connected with them desire to give to it. It was quite true that there were things in the history of the clans they were not fond of, but that was no reason why they should not remember all the curious and most interesting things, all the noble and inspiring things, that pertained to the history of the Scottish clans. The clan societies existed for the purpose of fostering an interest in the histories of the clans, and of reviving many of the nobler traditions and memories that pervaded these histories. While our Society might give itself to the enjoyment of a little passing pleasantry, it also existed for the pur-



pose of conserving all that was deepest and noblest that gathered round the name of Lindsay. (Applause.) The Lindsays had been a most persistent people; they had always been remarkable for a personality all their own, and they always aimed at higher and more illustrious things. He was proud of two things—one, that their Chieftain, the Earl of Crawford, was the premier earl of Scotland—(hear, hear)—and the other thing was that the head of the clan was one who, in virtue of his personal powers and intrinsic worth and excellence, was in every way deserving of that high and distinguished place. (Applause.) His lordship had rendered not unimportant military services to his country, but they honoured him far more for the great services he had rendered in the realms of science and learning. He begged to propose the health of “Our Chieftain, the Earl of Crawford.” (Applause.)

Lord Balcarres thanked the members of the clan for the cordial manner in which they had received the toast of Lord Crawford.

Rev. T. S. Lindsay proposed “Success to the Clan Lindsay Society.” He remarked that the fact that they belonged to the Clan Lindsay helped to make them more self-respecting, and made it incumbent on them to sustain the honour of the family, to be absolutely straight in their dealings, and to be truthful in their generation. Although only three years old, the Society had accomplished something in the way of fostering that honourable feeling among the members, and he expected it to do still more in the future. He hoped that some regular publication would soon be issued, so as to keep the members in touch with each other.





The Secretary (Mr Robert J. Lindsay, Edinburgh) replied. He stated that for various reasons the progress made during the past year had not been so great as could have been wished, only six new members having been enrolled. He had, however, to state that he had just received an application for life membership on behalf of a young gentleman who had been born on 30th November 1900. The application had come from the young gentleman's noble father. (Applause.) Then there were applications on behalf of another, aged 13, and who was in Boston, and of another, aged 6. He had also just received a note of other three applications, so that, after all, they were more prosperous than he had anticipated. (Applause.)

A hearty cheer was raised for the youngest member, the Master of Lindsay, and other toasts followed.



## Obituary.

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Captain MICHAEL WILLIAM HOWARD LINDSAY was killed at Baakenlaagte, in the Transvaal, on 30th October 1901. He was a captain in the 2nd Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, with which regiment he served in the Chitral campaign. The Seaforth Highlanders formed part of Lord Methuen's command in the beginning of the late war, the whole Highland Brigade being commanded by General Wauchope. Captain Lindsay was in charge of the Maxim gun at Magersfontein and Paardeberg, and for his conduct in the former engagement was mentioned in despatches for very gallant and conspicuous conduct. In these two engagements the number of casualties in the regiment amounted to about one half of the effective strength.

Captain Lindsay was afterwards appointed adjutant to the 2nd Battalion of the Scottish Horse, raised by the Duke of Atholl and the Marquis of Tullibardine. With them he saw much service, and was once severely wounded.

At Baakenlaagte, when Colonel Benson, in command of the column, and Major Murray, commanding the Scottish Horse, were killed, Captain Lindsay attempted, with ninety-four men, to save the camp, in which he succeeded, though ninety of his men were killed and wounded, and he and the other officers killed.

He was second son of Mr Lindsay, K.C., and of Lady Harriet Lindsay, and was born in Edinburgh, 7th August 1872. He was baptised at All Saints' Church there. His parents have received many soldiers' letters testifying to their admiration of his conduct as an officer, and his courage in action.



## CHAPTER

THE first and principal purpose of this work is to supply the student with a complete and accurate knowledge of the principles and practice of the various branches of the science of the mind, and to show the relation of these principles to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The second purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The third purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The fourth purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The fifth purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The sixth purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The seventh purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The eighth purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The ninth purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul. The tenth purpose of this work is to show the relation of the principles of the science of the mind to the various branches of the science of the body, and to the various branches of the science of the soul.



The announcement of the death of Mr DAVID LINDSAY, the well-known snuff and paper miller at Old Cathcart Mill, near the old bridge, has brought forth expression of general regret.

Mr Lindsay was born in the mill-house on 27th September 1817, so was in his eighty-fifth year. He was the youngest of five. His father, Solomon Lindsay, was born in 1782, and was with Messrs Cowan, the famous paper manufacturers on the Esk at Penicuik.

In the year 1812 he came to Old Cathcart, and leased the mill, which had been a meal mill for centuries, and turned it into a manufactory of paper. The specialities of this little mill are cartridge paper and very fine prepared brown paper, also cardboard for book and ledger binding. In 1814 the manufacture of snuff was introduced, and continued to the present time, the Cathcart snuff being popular in Britain, although the snuff business has much declined since the beginning of last century.

In early life Mr David Lindsay was apprenticed as a joiner with Mr Biggar at Crossmyloof, and as a journeyman he worked with Mr Crum in the factory at Busby, and, saving some money, he joined his aged father in the mill, and at his father's and brother's death he became sole proprietor, but still kept up the single legend painted above the door:

"SOLOMON LINDSAY, SNUFF MILLER."

Under his care the old business progressed. As well as possessing the mill and mill-house, Mr Lindsay had a neat garden and green behind—a secluded den among the trees where the crows build their nests yearly—the river flowing on one side and the mill-lade on the other. A little higher up stands the modern mansion of Cathcart, while close by is the old roofless Cathcart Castle. In front of this castle is the Court Knowe, where Queen Mary stood and viewed the battle of Langside. Close by the mill is the oldest bridge within ten miles of Glasgow Cross. It was built by the order of the Cathedral in 1624. Robert Burns passed over the



bridge on foot to try to get his poems published at Glasgow. Mr Lindsay took a pride in the old bridge, whose sides hang thick with ivy. Some trees are growing on the sides, and a number of beautiful small ferns and wild flowers. The road was the coach-road to Ayr for hundreds of years. To keep the beautiful amenities of the surroundings complete Mr Lindsay bought the little glen across the water, with its shrubbery and trees. He also owned the field on the north side, where his shed was erected for drying the pasteboard. The splendid four-storeyed tenement, in baronial style of architecture, he erected on the bank of the river over thirty years ago.

Mr Lindsay had a good library of old books, and was a great reader. His memory was fresh to the last. He could speak of the history of the district for about eighty years back, when Cathcart was but a little hamlet, with the stage coach thundering daily over the old bridge.

Many called to consult the genial old antiquarian. He would take them out to his garden, to his favourite chair behind a large tree, and explain the beauties of the scene, or tell of ancient times, old manners and customs, and departed peoples. Lord Cathcart, Lord Provost Collins, the publisher (the latter did business with him), and others, called on the old miller; while reporters, who wished to write notes on the Castle, the battle, or the district, often consulted him. Since his sister's death he has resided for years alone, where at one time the family were seven.

Three weeks ago he took ill, and was not able to open the door in the morning. He gradually declined, and died on Thursday morning, 21st instant. The funeral took place last Saturday, before a large gathering of the general public. He was laid to rest in the old churchyard, beside his father and family, under one of the five hundred years old ash trees. Thus has passed away one of the oldest and most kindly and genial figures of Cathcart, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr Lindsay had not been away from the mill all that long time. His well-known figure and kindly conversation will be missed in the district for many a day to come.—*The People's Journal*, August 30th, 1902.

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#### BIRTH.

At Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, on the 8th October 1901, to Mr JOHN and Mrs MAUD LINDSAY, a daughter, baptised ELAINE MARGARET.





## Extracts from Old Registers.

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The following Extracts from old Registers are contributed by Mr W. A. Lindsay, K.C., from notes taken at various times on the occasion of different searches :—

The mode of entry has been closely followed except in respect of natural children, the entries not being in accordance with our present ideas of propriety. Also in most registers the date appears on the left of the entries.

685 \*  
1 2

EDINBURGH CANONGATE, beginning 1564.

MEIKIE LYNDESAYE, a natural son called GEORGE. (Andrew Lindsay, a witness.) 15th Sept. 1565.

685  
2 2

CANONGATE BIRTHS, 1606-1624.

ROBERT LINDESAY, a witness for ROBERT MURRAY.

*Sunday, 8th Feb. 1601.*

The LAIRD OF ORKIELL, probably Orkie [ROBERT LORD LINDSAY of Byres had been Laird of Orkie], and HELEN KER, a nat. son, MUNGO. *Monday, 6th Oct. 1601.*

WA. LINDESAY, Bower in the Canongait, son, JOHN.

*Friday, 26th March 1602.*

JANET LINDESAY, nat. dau., EUPHAME (Watt).

*Tuesday, 9th Nov. 1602.*

JOHN D———SON and JEANE LINDESAY s. THOMAS. Wm. Lindsay, bowar, witness. *Friday, 5th July 1605.*

WILLIAM LINDESAY, bowar, dau., MARGARET.

*Friday, 19th July 1605.*

To be continued.

EDINBURGH MARRIAGES, 1649-1694.

MUNGO WOOD, MANE LYND SAY. 13th April 1652.

THOMAS CLERK, fermorar, and JONET LYND SAY.

11th Nov. 1652.

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\* Number of volume in Register House.



DAVID LYND SAY, merchant, JEANE INNEFFE.

14th July 1653.

WILLIAM FLEEMING, BEATRIX LIND SAY. 7th August 1656.

MUNGO LYND SAY, cordiner, BESSIE CLUENTENE.

14th Aug. 1657.

JOHN LITTJOHN, merchant, and SYBELLA LIND SAY, married  
at S. Cuthberts. Aug. 22nd, 1666.

#### EDINBURGH BAPTISMS in 1651.

SAMUEL LYND ESAY, apothecary, ALISONE JOHNSTOUN, a. s. n.,\*  
ROBERT. Robert Lyndesay, merchant, John Anderson, e,  
writer, and Thomas Caldwell, witnesses.

19th Jan. 1651.

JOHNNE LYND ESAY, tailor, GRISELL UDWARD, A. S. N.,  
PATRIK. Thomas Johnstoun, violar, and Patrick  
Lyndesay, tailor, witnesses.

19th Jan. 1651.

— — Lyndesay, witness to a Wallace bapt.

26th Jan. 1651.

Alex. Lindsay, Armorar, witn. to a Richardsone.

9th March 1651.

JOHN LYND SAY, merchant, MARIA PEARES, son, JOHN. Alex.  
Peares, baillie in the Canongate, James Falconer, Robert  
Lindsay, merchant, witnesses.

27th March 1651.

DAVID LYND SAY, Stabular, presented another person's child.

1st June 1651.

John Lyndsay, a witness.

6th July 1651.

ALEX. LYND SAY, armorar, MARGARET HAISTIE, dau., JONET.  
George Nicoll, Robert Lyndsay, merchant, James Aber-  
nethie, poudesar, witnesses.

28th August 1651.

ROBERT LYND SAY, merchant, MARNE WHITE, dau., MARIE.  
John Lyndsay, merchant, Samuel L., Apothecary, Alex.  
Maxwell, George Hume, in Boreghton, witnesses.

31st August 1651.

John Lyndsay, witness, to Mak cleuer. 25th Sept. 1651.

James Lyndsay, weaver, witns. to WHITE. 26th Oct. 1651.

#### EDINBURGH BAPTISMS, 1680-4 (vol. $\frac{685}{9}$ )

JOHN LIND SAY, merchant, ISSOBELL MCGILL, dau., JONET.  
David L., Baillie, Alex. L., elder, And. Younger, mer-  
chants, John McGill, merchant, and James Louthian,  
apothecary, witnesses.

17th Feb. 1680.

\* = a son named.





- ALEX. LYND SAY, Brewar, JONET DAVIDSON, dau., MARGARET.  
21st March 1680.
- WM. AFLECK, bocher, GRISELL LINDSAY, dau., MARION. James  
Lindsay, wright, a witness. 24th June 1680.
- ALEXANDER LINDSAY, y<sup>r</sup>. merchant, CATHERINE ABERCROMBIE,  
dau., MARGARET. David Lindsay, baillie, Alexander  
Lindsay, elder, John Lindsay, James Abercrombie, late  
baillie, &c., witnesses. 19th August 1680.
- JAMES LINDSAY, wright, ANNA PATOUN, a son, WILLIAM.  
Robert Lindsay, tailor, a witness. 24th Oct. 1680.
- WILLIAM LINDSAY, Tailor, JANET CURRIE, a dau., ALISON.  
Robert Lindsay, tailor, a witness. 6th Nov. 1680.
- JOHN LINDSAY, merch<sup>t</sup>. ISOBEL M'GILL, a dau., HELEN. David  
L., late baillie, Alex<sup>r</sup>. L., elder, and younger, David  
M'Gill, and William Jousoun, merchants, witnesses.  
14th Jan. 1681.
- DAVID LINDSAY, merchant, ELIZABETH LINDSAY, a son, DAVID.  
Geo. Wedderburn, David Nerry, of that ilk, witnesses.  
6th March 1681.
- JOHN LINDSAY, indweller, and HELEN DOUGLAS, a dau., JONET.  
25th Sept. 1681.
- ROBERT LINDSAY, tailor, and MAUSE ROBERTSON, a dau., AGNES.  
George Robertson, W.S., a witness.  
17th Nov. 1681.
- MARION LINDSAY, a natural dau., MARGARET. James Alex-  
ander, a soldier, alleged father. 2nd Dec. 1681.
- JOHN LINDSAY, merchant, ISSOBEL M'GILL, a dau., ISSOBEL.  
David Lindsay, late baillie, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Lindsay, David  
M'Gill, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Lindsay, younger, Merchts, witnesses.  
10th Jan. 1682.
- ALEX<sup>r</sup>. LINDSAY, Brewar, and JONET DAVIDSON, a son, JAMES.  
21st May 1682.
- JAMES LINDSAY, wright, and ANNIE PATOUN, a dau., ELIZABETH.  
Robert Lindsay, tailor, one of the witnesses.  
20th Aug. 1682.
- ALEX<sup>r</sup>. LINDSAY, younger, merchant, and CATHERINE ABER-  
CROMBIE, a son, DAVID. James Abercrombie, David  
Lindsay, late baillie, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Lindsay, witnesses.  
26th Sept. 1682.
- ROBERT LINDSAY, wheelwright, and AGNES PURVESS, a dau.,  
EUPHAM. 29th Dec. 1682.



JOHN LINDSAY, merchant, and ISOBELL M'GILL, a 2<sup>d</sup> son called ALEXANDER. Witnesses — David Lindsay, baillie, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Lindsay, elder, and younger, merchants, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Clerk, clerk to the weigh-house. Bapt. 30<sup>th</sup> inst.

31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1682.

JOHN LINDSAY, merchant, and HELEN DOUGLAS, a dau., HELEN.

8<sup>th</sup> April 1683.

Robert Lindsay, witness to a MURRAY. 29<sup>th</sup> May 1683.

JOHN LINDSAY, merchant, and ISSOBELL M'GILL, a dau., EUPHAM. David Lindsay, late baillie, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Lindsay, David M'Gill, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Lindsay, younger, merchant. Bapt. 9<sup>th</sup> inst.

10<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1682.

ALEX<sup>r</sup>. LINDSAY, merchant, and CATHERINE ABERCROMBIE, twins, son, ALEXANDER, and son, JOHN. David Lindsay, late baillie, Alex. Lindsay, John Lindsay, witnesses.

5<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1684.

DAVID LINDSAY, merchant, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, a dau.,

8<sup>th</sup> April 1684.

ROBERT LINDSAY, tailor, and MAUSE ROBERTSON, a son, WILLIAM.

6<sup>th</sup> July 1684.

JAMES LINDSAY, wright, and ANNA PATOUN, a son, ROBERT.

29<sup>th</sup> July 1684.

### DUNDEE.

The names of the bairnes baptized within the kirk of Dundee from the 24 of Febrwar 1645.

Captain Robert Lindesay, witness to CHRISTIAN ABERCROMBY.

2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1645.

DAVID LINDESAY, Sklatter, a woman child named HELEN. James Butchard, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Breion, Alaster Machan, John Stalkes, and Andrew Forb<sup>s</sup>. witnesses.

24<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1645.

JAMES LINDESAY, merchant, a man child, JOHN. General Major John Meddilton, M<sup>r</sup> John Duncanson, M<sup>r</sup> John Robertson, minister of Dundee, and John Scryngeor, elder, witnesses.

17<sup>th</sup> May 1647.

DAVID LINDESAY, Sklatter, a woman child, MARGARET. William Cok, Alex<sup>r</sup>. ———, David Honyman, and John Stalker, witnesses.

3<sup>rd</sup> Feb. 1648.

John Lindesay, witness to JOHN BUCHAN. 10<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1648.

James Lindesay, witness to JANET LOVELL.

7<sup>th</sup> March 1648.



The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second, and the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the third. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth. These discoveries led to a great influx of people to the western states, and the population grew rapidly. The population of California grew from 150,000 in 1840 to 1,000,000 in 1860. The population of Nevada grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Colorado grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Idaho grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Montana grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Wyoming grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Utah grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Arizona grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of New Mexico grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870. The population of Texas grew from 10,000 in 1850 to 100,000 in 1870.

James Lindsay, witness to JANE THOMSON.

12th March 1649.

ROBERT LINDESAY, ———maister, a man child, ALEXANDER. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Myln, baillie, Sir Alex<sup>r</sup>. Wedderburn of Blacknes, k<sup>t</sup>. Mr. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Myln, person and minister of Forgund, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Bowar, elder, and Alex<sup>r</sup>. Bowar, younger, baillie, witnesses.

16th Aug. 1649.

JOHN LINDESAY, maltman, a woman child, MARGARET. John Peirson, John Ramsay, David Ramsay, witnesses.

11th Oct. 1649.

DAVID LINDESAY, a woman child, MARGARET. James Lindsay, Robert Constable, and John Bait, witnesses.

11th Oct. 1649.

James Lindesay, with<sup>s</sup> to KATHERINE ANNAND.

15th Nov. 1649.

DAVID LINDESAY, Sklatter, a woman child, GRESSELL. David Whyt, Sklatter, James Honyman, and John Williamson, witnesses.

6th June 1650.

David Lindesay, witness to DAVID STALKER.

20th Aug. 1650.

Captain ROBERT LINDESAY, a man child, ROBERT. Sir Robert Fletcher of Innerpeffer, Sir Robert Douglas, and Robert Scrymger, with<sup>s</sup>.

12th Dec. 1650.

James Lindesay, a witness to ISSOBELL MURDO,

13th Jan. 1651.

Robert Lindesay, a witness to ROBERT WATSON.

16th Jan. 1651.

*Several Peers appear in the Register this month.*

The Right Noble Lord the LORD OF BACCARAS, a man child named CHARLES.\* (Witnesses not filled in.)

7th Feb. 1651.

Lord Balcarras, a witness to CHARLES ERSKYN (Scotscrage.)

4th March 1651.

Lord Balcarras, a witness to CHARLES, son of the EARL OF "TWEDDELL."

8th April 1651.

John Lindesay, witness to MARY BANNADYNE.

5th June 1651.

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\* Alexander, Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, was appointed High Commissioner to the General Assembly 1651. This entry shows that he attended as the Assembly met at Dundee. He was created Earl the same year, and Charles succeeded him 1660.



ALEXANDER LINDSAY, a woman child, ISOBELL. George Crichton, Robert Blair, and William Blair, witnesses.  
19th June 1651.

EUPHAM LINDSAY, lawful daughter to JOHN L., maltman, and MARGARET RAMSAY, baptized. For witnesses qrof David Ramsay, merchant, John Ramsay, William ffyfe.  
28th Nov. 1651.

DAVID LINDSAY, lawful son to umquhile Major ROBERT L. and MARGARET MILNE, baptized. For witnessing qrof David Lyndsay, sometime of Kinnettles; Mr David Flesho<sup>r</sup>, minister at Melrose; Mr David Lindsay, minister at Rescobie; David Yeman, merchant at Dundee.  
7th Jan. 1652.

John Lindsay, maltman, a witness to — TAITE.  
11th Jan. 1652.

AGNES LINDSAY, daughter to JAMES L., sgo<sup>r</sup> (soldier?), and MARGARET FFLEMING, baptized. Witu<sup>s</sup>. Andrew Paull, maltman; John Whyte.  
14th Nov. 1652.

James Lindsay, merchant, witness to — SCOT.  
22nd Nov. 1652.

JOHN LYND SAY, lawful son to ALEX<sup>R</sup>. L., sojo<sup>r</sup>, and MARGARET MAKER, baptized. John Broune, Charles firrissell, witnesses.  
5th Dec. 1652.

THOMAS MAXWELL, lawful son to THOMAS M., tailzor, and MARGARET LYND SAY, bapt.  
19th Dec. 1652.

James Lindsay, witness to — DUNCAN. 24th Jan. 1653.

David Lyndsay, witness to — STACKART.  
12th April 1652.

John Lindsay, witness to CHRISTIAN CARNEGIE.  
22nd May 1652.

DAVID LINDSAY, lawful son to DAVID L., sklaitter, and CHRISTIAN BROUNE, baptized. David Yeaman, David Strachan, David Mackie, David Whyte, witnesses.  
29th May 1653.

John Lindsay, witness to MARGARET PRENTICE.  
14th July 1653.

MARGARET LINDSAY, lawful daughter to WILLIAM LINDSAY, maltman, and ISOBELL PAULL, baptized. Andrew and John Paull, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Law, David Stenistoun, witn<sup>s</sup>.  
11th Sept. 1653.





- James Lindsay, witness to JAMES CLERKE. 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1653.  
 JOHN EASSIE, son to JOHN and MARIE LYND SAY, baptized.  
 Witnesses—John Scott, John Miller, John Vigh.  
 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1654.
- JAMES LINDSAY, natural son to — LINDSAY, Ingleshman,  
 soldier,\* and JONAT ELLAT, baptized. Andrew, Alex<sup>r</sup>.  
 and John Stuckart, with<sup>n</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup> May 1654.
- ISOBELL LINDSAY, lawful daughter to WILLIAM L., maltman,  
 and ISSOBELL PAULL, in the Welgat, baptized. With<sup>n</sup>.  
 Andrew and John Paull, Alex. Law. 14<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1654.
- John Lindsay, a witness to MARGARET WILLIAMSON (daughter  
 of an English soldier). 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1654.
- DAVID MAXWELL, lawful son to THOMAS M. and MARGARET  
 LINDSAY. Witnesses—David Ramsay, David Mackie,  
 Andro Vaird. 1<sup>st</sup> April 1655.
- John Lyndsay of Edzell, a witness to JOHN SUMMER.  
 5<sup>th</sup> June 1655.
- James Lindsay, witness to HELEN CARMICHAEL.  
 26<sup>th</sup> July 1655.
- John Lindsay of Edzell, witness to JOHN CLEG.  
 26<sup>th</sup> July 1655.
- DAVID FENDELL, dau. (sic) to DAVID FENDELL, younger, and  
 CHRISTIAN LINDSAY, baptized. Mr James Foullertone,  
 minister at Eagle, a witness. 13<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1655.
- WILLIAM LINDSAY, lawful son to WILLIAM L. and ISSOBELL  
 PAULL, baptized. William fife, Andrew and John  
 Paulls, with<sup>n</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1655.
- JOHN LINDSAY, lawful son to DAVID LINDSAY and CHRISTIAN  
 BROWNE, bapt. John Maters, John Scrymgeor, John  
 fithie, witnesses. 15<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1656.
- William Lindsay, a witness to JONET and ISSOBELL PRINGLES.  
 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1656.
- James Lindsay, a witness to ISSOBELL — (?)  
 1<sup>st</sup> June 1656.
- ELSPETH EASSIE, lawful daughter to JOHN E. and MARIE LIND-  
 SAY. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Reed, James Anderson, James Wilkie,  
 witnesses. 6<sup>th</sup> July 1656.

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\* There are many English soldiers mentioned in this Register, and no doubt several English names were introduced to Scotland during the Rebellion.



William Lindsay, witness to WILLIAM GREENHILL.

*20th July 1656.*

James Lindsay, witness to JAMES BUSTIE. *23rd Sept. 1656.*

James Lindsay, witness to JAMES FARGISON.

*16th Nov. 1656.*

JAMES LINDSAY, lawful son to WILLIAM L. and ISOBELL PAULL, baptized. Witnesses—James Lindsay, merchant, John Whyte, Thomas Taite.

*30th Nov. 1656.*

ANDROW LINDSAY, lawful son to ANDROW LINDSAY and JANET LOWSONE, baptized. Witnesses—Andrew Abercrombie, Andrew Bathgat, and James Lindsay.

*14th April 1657.*

JAMES LINDSAY, lawful son to JAMES LINDSAY (soldier to Edward Williamson in Collonell Mitchell his regiment) and MARGARET FLEEMING, baptized. Witnesses—James Wright, James Presley.

*16th July 1657.*

JOHN FOTHRINGHAME, lawful son to JAMES F. and ELSPETH LINDSAY, baptized. Witnesses—John Fortheringham, John Eassie, weaver; James Lowsoun, in the Ferrie.

*6th Sept. 1657.*

John Lindsay, witness to MARGARET RAMSAY.

*6th Dec. 1657.*

JOHN LINDSAY, lawful son to THOMAS L., goldsmith, and MARION SCRYMGEOR, baptized. Witnesses—John, Lord Duddop, John Lindsay of Edzell, John Scrymgeor, uncle; and John Scrymgeor, merchant; John Mewing, John Wallace, John Lindsay in the Welgate, John Rankin.

*23rd Feb. 1658.*

JEAN LINDSAY, lawful daughter to WILLIAM L. and ISSOBELL PAULL, baptized. Witnesses—David Ramsay, John Paull, and William Paull.

*21st March 1658.*

ELSPETH MAXWELL, lawful daughter to THOMAS M. and MARGAT LINDSAY.

*8th April 1658.*

James Lindsay, witness to ALEX<sup>R</sup>. FARGISON.

*6th June 1658.*

ANDREW LINDSAY, lawful son to ANDREW L. and JONET LOWSOUN, baptized. Witnesses—Andrew Abercrombie, Andrew Bathgate, and Andrew Tendell.

*17th June 1658.*

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.



CHRISTIAN LINDSAY, lawful daughter to DAVID L. and CHRISTIAN BROUNE, baptized. Witnesses—John Futhie, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Bower, and Robert Constable, elder.

20th July 1658.

John Lindsay, witness to BARBARA MERCER.

2nd Sept. 1658.

JAMES FOTHERINGHAME, lawful son to JAMES F. and ELSPETH LINDSAY, baptized. Witnesses—James Seller, James Easie (*sic*), and James Wilkie.

12th Sept. 1658.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, lawful son to JAMES L. and MARGARET FLEEMING, baptized. Witnesses—William fyff, William Paull, and William Lindsay.

24th Oct. 1658.

WALTER VYNES, lawful son to NICCOLOUS VYNES and JONET LINDSAY, baptized. Witnesses—Walter Watson, Walter Ranken.

7th Dec. 1658.

James Lindsay, witness to JAMES KARSE.

26th Dec. 1658.

John Lindsay, witness to JOHN PRENT.

16th Jan. 1659.

Thomas Lindsay, witness to ISSOBELL CAMPBELL.

6th March 1659.

Andrew Lindsay, witness to W WALLACE (*illegit.*).

6th March 1659.

JONET EASSIE, lawful daughter to JOHN E. and MARIE LINDSAY, baptized. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Reed, Thomas Shire, and James Wilkie, witnesses.

27th March 1659.

JOHN LINDSAY, lawful son to WILLIAM L. and ISSOBELL PAULL, baptized. Witnesses—John Paull, John Lindsay, William Paull, David Ramsay.

7th April 1659.

David Lindsay, witness to DAVID LUGGAT.

7th April 1659.

ISSOBELL LINDSAY, lawful daughter to THOMAS L., goldsmith, and MARION SCRYMGEOR, baptized. Witnesses—Mr John Robertson and John Wilson, merchant.

7th Aug. 1659.

James Lindsay, witness to JONAT SPARKE.

7th Aug. 1659.

ISSOBELL LINDSAY, lawful daughter to ANDREW L. and JONAT LOWSOUNE, baptized. Witnesses—Patrick Tendell, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Niccoll, James Gray.

30th Aug. 1659.

John Lindsay, witness to MARIE WILLIAMSON.

29th Aug. 1659.





MARGARET LINDSAY, lawful daughter to CHRISTOPHER L.,  
 Englishman, and CATHERINE BLAIR, baptized. Witn.—  
 James burns and Andrew Tendell. 24th May 1660.

DAVID LINDSAY, lawful son to WILLIAM L. and ISSOBELL  
 PAULL, in the hill. David Ramsay, godfather. John  
 Paull and William Craig, witnesses. 15th Sept. 1660.

Ro<sup>t</sup>. Lindsay, witness to ROBERT HAISTIE. 19th March 1661.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, lawful son to PATRICK L. and MARGARET  
 OGILVIE, baptized. Mr William Viland, Mr William  
 Ogilvie, and William Gray, godfathers.

6th June 1661.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY and MARGARET LINDSAY, lawful children  
 to THOMAS L., goldsmith, and MARION SCRYMGEOR, bap-  
 tized. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Halyburton, y<sup>r</sup>. present baillie, Alex<sup>r</sup>.  
 Kirkfaldie, Mr Alex<sup>r</sup>. Scrimgeor, gossops and witnesses  
 to thir children. They were born on Saturday morn-  
 ing, the lass born at 8 in the morning, and the boy at  
 four hours at night. 15th Aug. 1661.

SARA LINDSAY, lawful daughter to WILLIAM L. and ISSOBELL  
 PAULL, baptized. Witnesses—Patrick Brugh, David  
 Ramsay, John Paull.

*This Register ends with 5th Jan. 1662.*

## DUNDEE MARRIAGES.

Proclamations on folios 1-15.

PATRICK BARKLE and ISOBELL LINDE—— (torn).  
 24th Jan. 1647.

—— (torn) LINDESAY, maltman, and MARGARET RAMSAY.  
 15th Aug. 1647.

ROBERT LINDESAY, hastmaister, and MARGARET —— (torn)  
 28th Nov. 1647.

DAVID LINDESAY, maltman, and CIRSTRAN LINDESAY. Con-  
 signed 3 croce dollars. 28th Jan. 1649.

PATRICK AIR, of this congregation, and JEANE LINDSAY, in  
 congregation of Perth. Perth testimonial.  
 8th April 1649.

JOHN ESSIE and MARIE LINDESAY proclaimed. 2 Rye dollors  
 and a Ryell. 28th Oct. 1649.

WILLIAM LINDESAY and CIRSTIAN MUDIE proclaimed. 2  
 Ryellis. 30th March 1651.



*The Marriages begin with 25th April 1645.*

- DAVID TENDELL, younger, baxter, and CIRSTIAN LINDESAY  
solempnisit ther bandis of mariage. 27th Jan. 1646.
- JOHN LINDESAY, maltman, and MARGARET RAMSAY.  
7th Sept. 1646.
- PATRICK BARKLE, maltman, and ISOBELL LINDESAY.  
26th Oct. 1646.
- JOHN MUTRA, taillor, and ISOBELL LINDESAY.  
27th April 1648.
- DAVID LINDESAY and CIRSTIAN LINDESAY.  
13th Feb. 1649.
- PATRICK AIR and JEAN LINDESAY solemnized their bands of  
marriage in kirk of Perth. May 1649.
- JOHN ESSIE, brabaner, and MARIE LINDESAY.  
20th Nov. 1649.
- WILLIAM LINDESAY and CRISTRAN MUDIE.  
24th April 1651.
- THOMAS MAXWELL, tailyor, and MARGARET LINDSAY, contract  
to be proclaimed 27, and married — day —.  
18th March 1652.
- WILLIAM LINDSAY, maltman, and ISSOBELL PAULL was con-  
tractit to be proclaimed 7 of this instant November and  
maried ye 12 day of December 1652.
- ANDROW LINDSAY, maltman, and JANET LOWSOUN, married  
12th June 1656.
- JAMES FOTHRINGHAME, tailor, and ELSPETH LINDSAY, married  
11th Sept. 1656.
- THOMAS LINDSAY, goldsmith, and MARION SCRYMGEOR, married  
12th Feb. 1657.
- DAVID LINDSAY, younger, Sklaitter, and JONAT THOM.  
23rd Oct. 1657.
- ROBERT PEERSOUN and JONAT LINDSAY, married  
23rd Nov. 1658.
- JAMES GRAY, maltman, and ISSOBELL LINDSAY, married  
5th Oct. 1658.
- WILLIAM LINDSAY, maltman, and MARGARET DURIE, married  
penult May 1664.
- WILLIAM LINDSAY, maltman, and CATHREN BELL, married  
Nov. 1665.
- JOHN STEWART, weaver, and JANET LINDSAY, married last Nov.  
1665.





## The Barony and Castle of Kilbirnie.

BY ALLAN LINDSAY, JUN., BEARSDEN.

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**T**HE name Kilbirnie appears to be composed of the Celtic prefix kil, meaning a church, and Birninus, the name of a bishop who converted the West Saxons, and who died at Dorchester in 650 A.D. About a quarter of a mile from the ruins of the old Castle of Kilbirnie there is a spring known as Birnie's well, famed for the volume and quality of its water, which in days gone by was conducted in pipes to the castle. Although this saint conferred his name on the parish, his anniversary, which fell on the 3rd of December, has long been forgotten. Other churches in Scotland also appear to have been dedicated to him, for in Boyne, a district in Banffshire, there was a place called Kilbirnie, and also another in Aird, in Inverness-shire.

The parish of Kilbirnie was in former times principally made up of three baronies—Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladylands, and of these Kilbirnie was by far the largest and most fertile. In 1677, Glengarnock was acquired by Patrick Lindsay from Richard Cunninghame, and in 1707, John, the first Viscount Garnock, obtained a ratification under the great seal of the lands and baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and others, erecting the whole into the barony of Kilbirnie, with Kilbirnie Castle as the mansion house.

The earliest owners of the barony were the Barclays



of Ardrossan, a family of some note in the early history of this part of the country. Their name first occurs in a charter granted to the monastery of Kilwinning in 1140 by Sir Richard de Morville, Lord of Cunninghame, Richard de Barclay, Dominus de Ardrossan, being a witness. In 1470, the line of the Barclays terminated in an heiress, Marjory, daughter of John Barclay, Baron of Kilbirnie. Marjory married Malcolm Crawford of Greenock, representative of a branch of the old family of Crawford of Loudon, and the founder of the line of Crawfords of Kilbirnie. Their descendants flourished in high repute and unbroken succession upwards of two hundred years, when the male descent failed in the family of Sir John Crawford, who greatly distinguished himself in his loyalty to King Charles I., by whom he was created a baronet in 1642. He was twice married, and by his second wife, Magdalen, daughter of Lord Carnegie, he had two daughters, Anne and Margaret, the former of whom married Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, and the latter, Patrick Lindsay, second son of John, seventeenth Earl of Crawford, and first of Lindsay. Sir John Crawford died in 1661, and bequeathed his estate of Kilbirnie to Margaret and her heirs on condition of their assuming the name and arms of Crawford.

Patrick and his lady both died in 1681 within three days of each other, of a malignant fever, while still in the prime of life, and were succeeded by their eldest son, John Lindsay Crawford, who took a leading part in the affairs of his time. In 1693, he was chosen member of the Scots Parliament for Ayrshire, and was created by Queen Anne, Viscount Garnock, Lord Kilbirnie, Kingsburn, and Drumry, by letters patent





bearing date at Whitehall, the 10th of April 1703. He married Margaret, daughter of James, Earl of Bute, and dying in 1708, was succeeded by his son Patrick, 2nd Viscount Garnock, who is described by George Crawford, the antiquarian, as possessing "a great genius, a lively apprehension, and the most noble memory of any young man I ever knew." He died on the 24th of May 1735, and was privately interred at Kilbirnie with his ancestors. His eldest son John now succeeded as 3rd Viscount, and was esteemed by many as one of the most promising young noblemen in the kingdom. He died, however, in 1738, in his sixteenth year, and was succeeded by his brother George, 4th Viscount, who on the death in 1749 of John, 20th Earl of Crawford and 4th of Lindsay, succeeded to the titles and estates of Crawford and Lindsay. In 1755 he married Jean, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, and resided at Kilbirnie in preference to Struthers, the seat of the Lindsays of the Byres. He devoted himself to the restoration of the family fortunes, repurchasing the property as it were, by buying up the debts that affected it. He died in 1781, and his eldest son, George, became 22nd Earl of Crawford and 6th of Lindsay. He was a major-general in the army, and died unmarried on the 30th of January 1808, and his two brothers having predeceased him, all the male descendants of the Treasurer, John, 17th Earl of Crawford and 1st of Lindsay, were now extinct.

The succession to the Earldom of Crawford reverted in terms of the patent of 1642 to the heirs male of Ludovic, 16th Earl of Crawford. These were the Earls of Balcarres, and to James, the 7th of these Earls, the





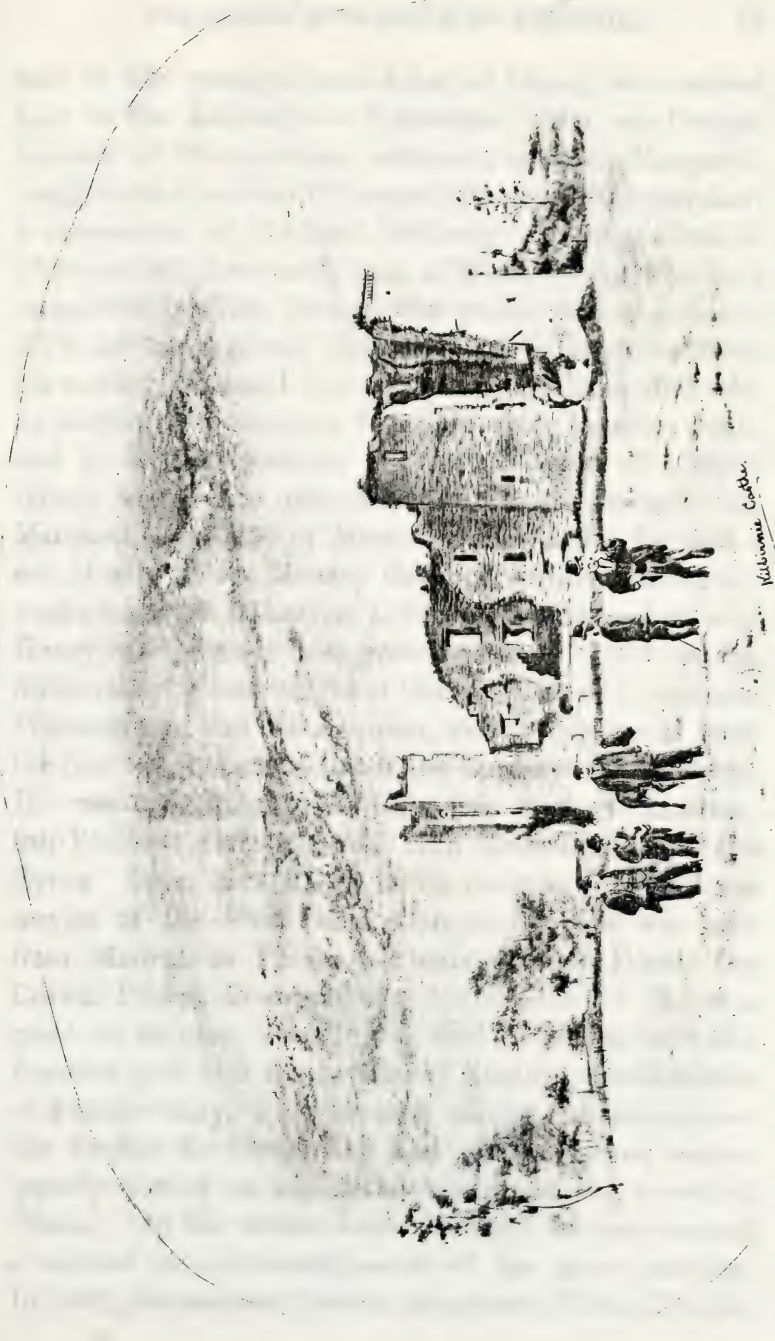
House of Peers adjudged the title of 24th Earl of Crawford on the 11th of August, 1848. His grandson, the present chief of the Lindsays, is thus the 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th of Balcarres.

The Crawford-Lindsay estates being destined to heirs female, went to Earl George's only surviving sister, Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, who died in 1833. The estates then fell to George, 4th Earl of Glasgow, in virtue of his descent from Margaret, the elder sister of the 1st Viscount Garnock.

The Lindsay honours, however, the Lordship of the Byres, created in 1445, the Earldom of Lindsay and Barony of Parbroath, created in 1633, the Viscounty of Garnock and the Baronies of Kilbirnie, Kingsburn, and Drumry, being in no way affected by the Crawford patent of 1642, became the right and heritage of the next heir male of the deceased Earl. This heir was the direct representative of Patrick Lindsay of Kirkforthar, descended from a younger brother of the 5th Lord of the Byres, and he was David Lindsay, a sergeant in the army. David Lindsay, *de jure* 7th Earl of Lindsay, 6th Viscount Garnock, and 16th Lord Lindsay of the Byres, died without male heirs, and Major-General Sir Patrick Lindsay, K.B., representing the Lindsays of Eaglescairn, who were sprung from a younger son of the same Patrick Lindsay of Kirkforthar, succeeded. He too was the last of his line, and the succession next passed to the heir male of William of Pyetstone, second son of the 4th Lord of the Byres.

William of Pyetstone had with other issue David of Pyetstone and John of Cupar. The descendants of David of Pyetstone, the elder son, were extinct in 1699, for in that year John Lindsay of Wormestone, the direct





Kilmorie Castle.





heir of the younger son John of Cupar, was served heir to the Lindsays of Pyetstone. His son George Lindsay of Wormestone, advocate, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bethune of Kilconquhar, a descendant of Cardinal Bethune. George died in 1764 and left three sons, John of Wormestone, who died unmarried in 1789, Henry, who on the 2nd of October 1779, having received the estate of Kilconquhar from his mother, assumed the surname of Bethune, and who on heiring Wormestone from his elder brother, John, sold it to his younger brother, Patrick of Coates. Henry was twice married, and by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Martin Eccles, M.D., he had a son, Martin Eccles Lindsay Bethune. Martin, however, predeceased his father in 1813, leaving his eldest son, Henry, to succeed his grandfather in 1819 as the direct male representative of the Lindsays of Pyetstone, Wormestone, and Kilconquhar, and to become in 1839 the heir to all the honours of the Lindsays of the Byres. He was consequently *de jure* 9th Earl of Lindsay, 8th Viscount Garnock, and 18th Lord Lindsay of the Byres. Born in 1787, he at an early age entered the service of the East India Company. He was sent from Madras to Persia to assist Abbas Mirza, the Crown Prince, in organising his artillery. He was great in stature, standing 6 feet 7 inches, and the Persians gave him the epithet of Rustum, the Hercules of Persian story. He became celebrated throughout the empire for his ability and gallantry, and subsequently served as accredited agent to the Court of Persia. On his return home in 1836, he was created a baronet in acknowledgement of his many services. In 1822, he married Coutts, daughter of John Trotter



of Dyrham Park, and dying in 1851 was succeeded by his son, John Trotter Lindsay Bethune, who established his claim to the Lindsay honours before the House of Peers in 1878, and was thereafter designated 10th Earl of Lindsay, 9th Viscount Garnock, and 19th Lord Lindsay of the Byres. Dying in 1894, he left no family. The succession now passed to the grandson of Patrick of Coats, David Lindsay Bethune, who is the 11th Earl of Lindsay, 10th Viscount Garnock, and 20th Lord Lindsay of the Byres.

The ruins of the old castle of Kilbirnie are situated about a mile west of the village, and overlook a considerable extent of country beyond the valley, beautified with Kilbirnie Loch and fertilized by the Garnock. The building, which has been erected at two widely different periods, consists of an ancient quadrilateral tower and a modern addition extending rectangularly from its east side. A considerable portion of the exterior walls of the building is still standing, and, as is frequently the case in such ruins, the most ancient part is the least dilapidated. The tower is 41 feet long, 32 feet broad, and its walls are 7 feet thick. Its height has been divided into four storeys, the lowest of which is vaulted and without a fireplace. The second consisted of a hall 26 feet long and 18 feet broad, which has likewise been vaulted, and which has been lighted by a window in its south wall, and by another facing the west. Above this hall there have been two tiers of chambers, but of their divisions there are no traces left. Access to the different floors and to the roof has been gained by a narrow spiral stair in the north-east corner of the building. A way, fenced with a parapet, has gone round the top, but it has all fallen





down, as well as every vestige of the roof, which was probably of the high triangular form common to such castellated mansions. It is impossible from any peculiarities of the masonry of this feudal tower to ascertain the period of its construction, but the absence of gunports in its walls, a provision of defence with which every stronghold, erected subsequently to the use of firearms, was furnished, seems to imply that it was built in the early part of the fourteenth century, and consequently in the days of the Barclays. The modern part of the building was built in 1627 by Sir John Crawford, and must have proved a satisfactory increase of light and airy accommodation to that afforded by the sombre tower. It is 74 feet long and 25 feet broad; and has been three storeys high, exclusive of the attics, the pedimented windows of which have risen above the lower line of the roof, as have likewise the hanging turrets at the extremities of the principal façade. The building was entirely destroyed by fire accidentally kindled on 1st May 1757. It was a calm Sunday morning, two years after the Earl's marriage, when the family were unconscious of danger, that one of the servants on going to the stables observed smoke issuing from the roof of the mansion house. The alarm was immediately raised, and the Earl on coming down and seeing the reality of the danger, ran to the garrets, and there found that the fire was in the apartment called the Barracks, which was kept for the servants of visitors, and which, when not so occupied, was used as a lumber-room. The flames burst out with tremendous fury and spread rapidly over the whole attic storey. The Earl then ran to his lady's bedroom, and having seized from the





arms of her nurse, his infant daughter Jean, he hurried with her to the open air. All the members of the family followed, and in a little while everyone was convinced that the fire was unconquerable. The news soon spread over the district, and crowds flocked from all quarters, but amidst the unavailing services of a lamenting peasantry, the stately mansion of Kilbirnie was completely destroyed. The family were obliged to take shelter in the manse, and afterwards removed to Bourtreehill, the residence of Lady Crawford's father. The Earl subsequently built a beautiful house near the ruins of Struthers Castle in Fifeshire, which was afterwards enlarged and called Crawford Priory.

The cause of the fire remained a mystery for long, not indeed until after the death of the Earl was this mystery cleared up. It appears that workmen were engaged repairing and ornamenting the mansion house, and the carpenters had nearly finished their operations, and were working in the garret storey. They had no fire, and by way of precaution they locked the doors of the apartments nightly on leaving off work, and took the keys with them. They had, however, omitted to close the skylight window before departing on the Saturday, and it was through this that the fire found access from a foul chimney, which was set ablaze by one of the ladies of the family having carelessly thrown the melted grease in the socket of a candlestick into a grate in the lower storey just before retiring for the night.

Kilbirnie was never rebuilt, and its ruins remain in melancholy contrast to its former splendour. One hundred and forty-five years of exposure to the weather have much lessened and greatly enfeebled what the



fire spared, while during this long period the adjoining pleasure grounds have been torn up by the plough, or permitted to lie waste, and the avenue, which was 60 feet broad, has returned to a state of nature. The gardens, situated to the west, instead of flowers, now rear potatoes, and of the once magnificent orchard faint traces now remain. The high walls with which it was enclosed are everywhere breaking down, and the fine old timber which had beautified and sheltered the Place, as Kilbirnie Castle is familiarly called, for ages and afterwards added much to the grandeur and interest of the ruins, has long ago disappeared.

The illustration is from a photograph by Mr James M. Lindsay, The Mount, Bearsden.





## Lord Wantage, V.C.

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**L**ORD WANTAGE, Vice-President of the Society, died on the 10th of June 1901. The first of the *Clan Publications* was then advanced in preparation, and it was not possible in that number, and perhaps not quite fitting at that time, to do more than present his portrait and a brief sketch of his career. In a way the very brevity of that sketch is in itself the best of eulogies, since the mere enumeration of the services which Lord Wantage rendered to the nation and in the cause of humanity is sufficient to show forth the greatness of the man. Yet his clansmen would desire to know more of him. While he lived he was indeed not ambitious to be known of the public; but, as remarked by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, "the privacy, so to speak, in which his hardest and best work was done should not be allowed, now that Lord Wantage is gone from among us, to prevent a wide circle of his countrymen from recognising how truly and wisely patriotic was his career, and how much wise thought and patient labour he ungrudgingly devoted to the service of his fellow-men."

An estimate of a distinguished Lindsay, written for the journal of the Lindsay Society, will not easily escape the suspicion of being affected by the partiality of Clan sentiment. We especially desire that no such suspicion should attach to a presentment of



the character and career of Lord Wantage, and we may perhaps the more readily attain to this by foregoing the merit of originality and following closely what is written of him in the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1902, quoting freely from the *Review* and to a large extent verbatim.

Robert James Lindsay was the second surviving son of General Lindsay, grandson of the seventh Earl of Balcarres. By the marriage of his sister with the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (then Lord Lindsay) Robert Lindsay became still more closely connected with the head of his house. His parents destined him for the Indian Civil Service, but his own inclination was towards the army, and when a commission was offered him at the age of eighteen he eagerly accepted it. Four years afterwards his regiment was ordered to the Crimea on the outbreak of the war with Russia.

The story of how Lindsay as senior ensign of the Scots Fusilier Guards carried the Queen's colours in his first battle at the Alma and successfully planted them on the Russian redoubt, is one of the familiar tales of the Victoria Cross. Another incident of the same period is not so well known. At the battle of Inkerman a Russian officer of high rank, carrying a bag full of gold, was beset by four British soldiers, who were about to despatch him with their bayonets, and one of them had already laid hold of the money. "In all probability had there been no money-bag Lindsay would have allowed things on the battlefield to take their natural course; but he could not bear the idea of killing a man for his money, and, throwing up the men's muskets with his sword, he released the Russian





from his enemies, and in less than an instant the rescued officer was flying towards Sebastopol, making signs of gratitude as he ran."

Lindsay remained in the Crimea throughout the war, and having risen to the rank of Major, he returned to England with the Guards. "He came back with the well-deserved reputation of a hero—one, perhaps, not without its dangers to characters of less innate modesty and simplicity than his. Moreover, his tall, soldier-like figure, his noble face and head, his distinguished yet absolutely unaffected manner, would have marked him out in any society or in any assemblage of people as no ordinary man. Mrs Cameron, whose artistic skill in photography has never been surpassed, and who was perhaps at her best in her impersonations of the characters of Tennyson's "Idylls," used to wish in the early sixties that she was acquainted with Lindsay, as he was nearer in appearance than any one else she had ever seen to her ideal of King Arthur. The social adulation of London might prove more dangerous to not a few men than the rigours of a Crimean winter or the hail of Russian bullets. But with Lindsay, through life, in war or peace, it was not 'the glory,' but 'the thing' upon which his heart was set."

In 1858, shortly after his return, Major Lindsay married Harriet S. Loyd, the only daughter and heiress of Lord Overstone, one of the wealthiest men in England, and by Royal License he attained the name and arms of Loyd. "The marriage was for him a great one, yet no reasonable being could think it an unequal match. He had found a wife who, through their forty-two years of married life, strengthened his



own innate feeling that wealth and position were trusts that were held on behalf of others, and that their own truest happiness would be found in making the best and wisest use of the vast opportunities which life had given them." How they realised this ideal will presently appear.

Lord Overstone on their marriage bestowed the estate of Lockinge, in Berkshire, on his daughter and son-in-law. Loyd-Lindsay had now ceased to be a professional soldier and assumed the duties of a country gentleman. These duties are numerous enough and important enough to engage the energies of any able man who would fulfil them as they ought to be fulfilled. Loyd-Lindsay had fortunately a taste for farming, and a conception of the work of a farmer which was not to be satisfied by deputing that work to a bailiff. Agriculture in England had now entered upon a time of severe trial. The competition of new countries and new methods had been brought very near by the development of the means of transport, and if the industry in England was not to succumb to the changed circumstances, it required to be set upon a new basis. What this should be and how it should be attained, were the problems which Loyd-Lindsay set himself to solve with characteristic courage and calm determination.

Owing to the depression in Agriculture much land throughout the country was passing out of cultivation and the rural population was drifting into the towns to seek in other ways the means of living. Loyd-Lindsay was not the man to regard this as of no consequence to the State, nor to acquiesce in it as inevitable, neither was he one to raise the weakling's cry for





Protection. When the leases of his own farms fell in and there were no applications for renewal, he took the farms into his own hands and worked them himself. "Many of them only just paid their way ; some in better situations were remunerative ; and by means of the economy possible in farming on a very extensive scale, a profit was realised." By this policy, at the death of Lord Wantage the Berkshire estate, which had been greatly added to by purchase, "consisted of no less than 26,000 acres, of which half was in his own hands and half let to tenant farmers. Of the 13,000 acres which he farmed himself, and which constituted him, we imagine, the largest farmer in England, 6,000 formed the Home Farm, and 7,000 the hill farms on the Downs. On this huge holding there are nearly 1,000 head of cattle, 10,000 sheep, and 350 horses. Adding to the Berkshire estate the properties in Northamptonshire and other parts of England, Lord and Lady Wantage were ultimately the owners of about 52,000 acres."

Lord Wantage was a believer in the economy of large farms, yet he was a consistent advocate of small holdings. "The two modes of cultivating the land fall in admirably together, he said, and even assist one another. What the small farmer lacks in capital he makes up for by his own industry and that of his family, and by having no labour bill. The land occupiers who have been most hard hit in these days are those who fall between two stools, having neither capital sufficient for working large farms, nor the habits of personal industry which would enable them to work small farms with their own hands." As a farmer on a large scale and a rich man he felt it his duty to be a pioneer and an experimentaliser. He built reservoirs,





sank wells, and by resowing with grass a great tract of down-land, he converted it into a cattle ranch. He stimulated others to improvement by offering prizes for local competition, and he himself repeatedly carried off the highest prizes at the great agricultural shows. He was never content with the routine which has ever been the drag on British agriculture. "What use could be made of new methods? How could he avail himself to the full of modern inventions? were questions always present to his mind." He believed that scientific knowledge was essential to the best use being made of the land; and so he advocated the formation of schools of agriculture.

Lord Wantage was wise enough to see that the regeneration of agriculture must be on the same lines as the development of any other business, and his view was not limited to the prospect of an immediate return for a present outlay. He saw that the great labour difficulty must be overcome by making farm work as profitable to the labourer and therefore as attractive as the other kinds of employment that were drawing him away to the towns. Accordingly he bent his mind to raising the status and improving the conditions of living of the agricultural labourer. To that end he rebuilt cottages, built schools where they were required, and established co-operative stores that his workers might spend their money to the best advantage. He formed a savings bank on the lines of the Post Office Bank, but paid 5 per cent. interest on deposits instead of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Before the Bishop of Chester had promulgated his scheme, he had established a public house on what was then a novel principle. The manager received a fixed salary, and had no interest



in the sale of liquor, but made a profit on the sale of tea, coffee, and soup; while the net profits of the business were expended on such useful objects as the lighting of the village street and the furnishing of a public reading room. "About fourteen years ago Lord Wantage started a system of profit-sharing on his Home Farm, where from 350 to 400 hands were employed, among those who have been two years or more in his service. Under this arrangement a bonus varying in good or bad years from sixty shillings to ten shillings per man has been paid, thus directly associating the labourer with the success of the undertaking."

Notwithstanding the amount of care and labour which his own undertakings must have laid on him, Lord Wantage yet bore more than his share of the burden of county business. He was a magistrate, a county councillor, the chairman of many local committees, and for twenty years he represented Berkshire in Parliament. In the House of Commons his opinions had great weight, when he took part in the discussion of subjects of which he had intimate practical knowledge, but he found a field for his usefulness in the quiet work of committees rather than in debate and party conflicts. "He had no personal ends to gain by party triumphs, and he wanted always to make the best of things in the interest of the country, though to make the worst of them might be the party cue of the moment."

When in 1860, in answer to the threatenings of the Continental press, the Volunteer movement was set on foot, Loyd-Lindsay warmly identified himself with it. With Lord Wemyss (then Lord Elcho), and Lord Bury, he was among the foremost in inspiring the movement and giving it its early direction. Through-





out the long period of 35 years he worked for the Citizen Army in many ways, finally retiring from the service in 1895, after having held the command of the Home Counties Brigade for the preceding seven years. That the Volunteer forces were a valuable part of the military resources of the country he never doubted, and he lived to see his faith justified by the effective employment of these forces in the South African War. That conflict also proved the importance of mounted infantry in present-day warfare. Lord Wantage was one of the first to perceive the value of such an arm, and to popularise this branch of the service, he long ago established the "Loyd-Lindsay Prize" at Wimbledon.

Seeing him as the steady champion of the volunteer movement when it had to contend against much prejudice, one naturally infers that he was also on the side of those who fought for reform in the organisation of the regular army. "The country has owed much to Lord Wantage, an influential and respected Conservative, for the support he gave throughout his life to those who were striving in the face of much unpopularity to modernise and make efficient the out-of-date army. Lord Wolseley in fighting the battle of short service, and of many other changes, now acknowledged on all hands to have been valuable reforms, had the patriotic and steady assistance of Lord Wantage. If anything to-day is certain, it is that the present [late] war would have been absolutely impossible to an army constituted as ours was in 1870."

But that which gives Lord Wantage his greatest claim to remembrance, that which has made all humanity his debtor, was what he did to mitigate the horrors of



war. It was not that he appealed to the charity of his countrymen on behalf of the sick and wounded on this or that occasion; the greatness of his service lies in this, that he has imposed on all civilised nations the obligation to do this work as a duty from which they can never again escape. On the outbreak of the Franco-German War the British people were profoundly stirred with feelings of pity for the sufferings which such a conflict was sure to bring. "From rich and poor an overwhelming torrent of subscriptions in money and kind flowed in. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and his wife were the very soul of the movement. He had learned from the experiences of his youth how a well managed Aid Society, ready at the commencement of the Crimean War, might have saved his countrymen much suffering and many deaths. Now, what was wanted was that which in English affairs is too often lacking, organisation. There was plenty of spirit, plenty of money, there was readiness to work as well as to pay. All that was needed was the organising and superintending mind; and this was supplied by the executive Red Cross Committee, for Colonel Loyd-Lindsay had gathered round him a group of men of the right quality for the work they had undertaken. Captain Brackenbury (now Major-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B.), Captain Galton (the late Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B.), Mr. (now Sir John) Furley, Lord Bury, Lord Rothschild, Lord Overstone, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Sir Harry Verney, under the presidency of Loyd-Lindsay, formed this very able executive body." In July 1871, they presented their report. "The majority of the contributions were in small and broken sums, extending from a thousand





pounds down to a few shillings, and frequently little ornaments and trinkets were given to be sold for the benefit of the fund. Articles consisting of small packets of food or clothing were daily brought into the office, and it has been estimated that upwards of eight hundred thousand people sent their gifts in money or in kind, through the Society, to the suffering soldiers of France and Germany." \* "The suddenness with which the work was thrust upon them taxed the administrative powers of the Committee to the utmost, and only six weeks from its foundation it had in its employ at the seat of war 110 persons, of whom sixty-two were surgeons and sixteen ladies acting as nurses."

In October 1870, Loyd-Lindsay undertook at the request of the Committee to convey £20,000 for medical purposes to the Germans besieging Paris and the same sum to the beleaguered garrison. On this mission he had an interesting interview with Bismarck, who warned him of the danger of entering Paris. He was, however, well received by the French, although one day he was arrested in the streets as a Prussian spy, but was immediately recognised and released, on being taken before General Trochu.

The mission of their Chairman was merely an incident in the work of the Red Cross Society. France was covered with its dépôts, hospitals, and ambulances worked by a great staff of agents, yet when the war was finished it was able to carry forward a considerable sum to meet sudden contingencies in the future. It was, therefore, prepared on the outbreak of war between

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\* Report of the Operations of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War during the Franco-German War, 1870-71.





Turkey and Servia to take action at once. Again Loyd-Lindsay went to the front to inspect the work of the Red Cross agencies. From what he saw he came to the conclusion that the Servian insurrection was a sham, that it was engineered by Russia, which was making war on Turkey "under the rose." A strong feeling of indignation had been aroused in Britain by tales of "Bulgarian atrocities." Loyd-Lindsay believed that the British public had been misled, and he felt it his duty to undeceive them. "Accordingly at a great meeting at Reading he recounted his own experiences, and with absolute frankness expressed his own opinion. So strong at the time was public feeling that many of his friends thought beforehand that he would not be able to obtain a hearing. To tell an English audience that the 'Turkish soldiers were sober, patient, and enduring; that he had never seen finer men; that English officers should have been taken into their service; and that Mr. Gladstone, in declaring that the Turks should be driven out of Europe, showed that he knew neither the Turks nor his own countrymen,' required some little courage in October 1876." Yet he had an excellent reception, and others following his example, the country returned to a saner mood.

The war between Russia and Turkey made the next call upon the resources of the National Society, and in Egypt these resources were for the first time used on behalf of our own sick and wounded. In order to avoid the danger of overlapping in the work of different associations, a "Red Cross Central Committee" was formed, representing the National Aid Society, the St John's Ambulance Association, the Army Nursing Service Reserve, and the Army Medical



Service. In 1899 this Committee was officially recognised, with the Prince of Wales as President and Lord Wantage as Chairman. "The report of the Executive Committee of the present year on the work done in South Africa during the war with the Dutch Republics shows how the system of affording voluntary aid to our troops has steadily developed along the lines which Loyd-Lindsay had always urged."

"Lord Wantage was very thorough in all he undertook, never resting satisfied with a half-knowledge of the business he had in hand. The entire absence of affectation in his character, his transparent simplicity, his kindly sympathy, and his courteousness of manner made him the friend of old and young alike, and among the latter the influence of his example was strongly felt. He had that gift of leadership which consists in the knowledge of how to select men. They, on the other hand, knew how to appreciate him, and gave him of their best. His high sense of duty was instinctively felt by others, for he himself never mentioned the word. It was part of his nature, and seemed to come to him as a matter of course. Perhaps his attitude towards life is best expressed by his answer to a friend, who, in his latter days of bodily weakness, was urging him to give up some public business, 'But I must do something to justify my existence.'"

"In the work of his life—and his life was largely made up of work—he was seconded, and more than seconded, by his wife, for without her constant help much of what he accomplished would have been impossible."





## Notes and Comments.

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MR W. A. LINDSAY, K.C., under whose care the first number of the Society's *Publications* was issued, has been compelled, owing to the pressure of other work, to resign the office of Editor. This is a loss to the Society, as his literary experience and expert knowledge of genealogy and family history gave assurance that the matter of the publications should be reliable, and their form of a high standard of literary excellence. It is hoped, however, that his advice and assistance may still be available. Among the contents of the present number we owe to him a further instalment of the valuable Extracts from Old Registers.

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IN the first number of the *Publications* the editor remarked that "there is not much reason to suppose that the name of Lindsay was often assumed; and the probability is that the great majority of Lindsays descend in some way or other from younger sons of various chiefs." In commenting on this, the writer of the Clan Notes in the *Weekly Scotsman* observes that, "granted the foregoing is true, there is yet a way in which outsiders may have assumed the name. This is through the Gaelic form of MacLintock," which, he says, "is often rendered into English as Lindsay from the resemblance of the Lintock (Liondaig) to Lindsay. If the schedule suggestion was to be carried out," he continues, "it is quite possible a few of the present-day Lindsays could trace themselves outside the 'lichtsome race.'" To this we may add that, should any Lindsay find that he has inherited his name in this way, he is not likely to be repudiated as a member of the clan. Before admitting, however, that MacLintock may become Lindsay through the natural laws of speech, we should like to see the process demonstrated in an authenticated pedigree. Having in mind the attempts that are made to derive modern place-names from



different, and often contradictory, descriptive words and phrases in the old language, we do not find it easy to accept derivations based on phonetic resemblances to the Gaelic.

\* \* \*

WHILE the annual gatherings of the Clan are so useful in promoting the objects of the Society by bringing the members together in friendly intercourse, much might also be done to the same purpose by additional gatherings of local members in different convenient centres. The example of Glasgow might well be followed in other places. In the winter of 1900, Mr and Mrs Lindsay, Conylea, invited the Lindsays of the neighbourhood to an "At home" in their house. The meeting afforded so much pleasure to all that the Committee of the Western District resolved to follow the lead thus given to them. Accordingly, on 18th December 1901, they held another "At home" in the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, when Mr A. M. Lindsay, M.A., and Mrs Lindsay, represented them as host and hostess. The company numbered about 150. Besides the city members and their friends, including Mr John Lindsay (Clerk of Police), Police-superintendent Lindsay, Professor Glaister, Drs Cullen and Towart, others were present from Kilmarnock, Lenzie, and Bearsden, and from Edinburgh Mr R. J. Lindsay, W.S., the General Secretary of the Society. The evening was spent with music and dancing. In December 1902 there was an even larger gathering, Mr J. Bowman Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay being host and hostess.

The success of these functions was mainly due to the younger members who formed the committee of stewards, and who were given an almost free hand in making the arrangements. Among them should be specially mentioned Mr Herbert J. G. Lindsay, the energetic local secretary, and Mr Robert Lindsay, Balcarres, Bearsden, the genial master of the ceremonies.





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## The Heritable Bailies of the Lennox.

BY THE EDITOR.

**T**HE territory of the ancient province of the Lennox came to be divided between the sheriffdoms of Stirling and Dumbarton, but for centuries after the partition was made the area once comprised within the old province continued to be regarded as a unity for some purposes of administration. It was defined as "the shire of Dumbarton with the seven kirks annexed thereto"; and was, loosely speaking, that tract of country lying between Loch Long and Loch Lomond, and the rivers Endrick, Kelvin, and Clyde. The greater part, if not the whole, of this district had belonged to Cumbria, when it was known as Reged or Mureiff, but on the breaking up of the Cumbrian kingdom the Gaelic-speaking people of Scotia had occupied this northern portion, and had either driven out or had absorbed the original British inhabitants. The territory so acquired and settled by the Scots, and now called Levenach, was—in the opinion of some historians—bestowed by Malcolm Canmore upon a certain Arkil, a Saxon nobleman of Northumbria, who had fled to Scotland after an unsuccessful rising against the Norman Conqueror; and from him were descended the early Earls of Lennox. Others, however, believe that the Earls were the heirs of the blood—as they were the successors in office—of the Celtic Mormaers of the province. Whatever may have been their origin, certain it is that when they



first appear clearly on the stage of history they are distinguished by Gaelic personal names, and identify themselves with the Gaelic people over whom they rule. The Lennox, in short, was a part of the Highlands. In its southern portions its Highland character became very considerably modified by the contact and admixture of its people with those of the Teutonic races, but even here the substratum of Celtic custom must be taken into account by the historian of the district.

Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, succeeding his father in the earldom between the years 1290 and 1292, was slain at Halidon Hill in 1333. To the period between 1290 and 1333 belong, therefore, two undated charters of Earl Malcolm.\* By one of these he confers upon his kinsman, Patrick, son of Sir Hugo de Lindsay, the office of *Toscheagor* of the Lennox, and the forestership of all the woods of the earldom; by the other he grants to the same Patrick the lands of Bonhill, on the Leven.

Beyond his name and standing as given in a few of the Lennox charters, we have no information concerning this Patrick Lindsay; but from what we know of the circumstances of the time, we may make some surmises regarding him, which, if they do not establish his identity, at least help to make him a less shadowy figure.

Of the Lindsays living in Scotland during the thirteenth century there were three lines of descent, originating in the three sons of William of Ercildun, who flourished in the latter half of the twelfth century. About the beginning of the fourteenth century the

\* *Cartularium de Levenax*, pp. 49, 50.





only descendants of the eldest of these sons, David of Crawford, were Sir Robert Pinkeney, one of the competitors for the crown, and Sir Henry, his brother, grandsons of Alice de Lindsay, heiress of Crawford. The descendants of the second son, Walter of Lamber-ton, were also at this time few in number. Intimately related to the Baliols, they supported that family in its claim to the throne, and disappeared along with it from among the magnates of Scotland. From William of Luffness, third son of William of Ercildun, sprang all the Lindsays who continued to flourish after the accession of Robert Bruce. These Lindsays of Luffness, the Bruces of Carrick, and the Earls of Lennox, were all connected with one another through the Stewarts, if the families of Lennox and Lindsay were not more nearly related.

Sir Alexander Lindsay of Luffness and the cadets of his house, the "wycht" Sir Walter of Thurston, and Sir John, the Chamberlain, with Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, were among the most prominent of those who supported the younger Bruce in his claim to the crown. Sir Alexander and Earl Malcolm had before this distinguished themselves as zealous upholders of Scottish independence. Both had fought by the side of Wallace; and, when in time Bruce took up the struggle, both adhered to him through the dark days of defeat and onward to his final triumph, Earl Malcolm closing a career of consistent patriotism by dying in battle for the line of Bruce and his country's independence. Although that independence appeared to have been finally assured by the victory of Bannockburn, yet, as events proved, it was for some time thereafter liable to be assailed. Never during the

The first of these was the fact that the United States was not a homogeneous people. It was a collection of different races, languages, and customs, all of which had to be brought together under a single government. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a united people. The second of these was the fact that the United States was a young nation. It had only been founded in 1776, and it was still in the process of developing its institutions and its character. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a mature nation. The third of these was the fact that the United States was a large nation. It had a vast territory, and it was still in the process of expanding its borders. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a powerful nation.

The fourth of these was the fact that the United States was a free nation. It had a free press, and it had a free people. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a free nation. The fifth of these was the fact that the United States was a democratic nation. It had a democratic government, and it had a democratic people. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a democratic nation. The sixth of these was the fact that the United States was a Christian nation. It had a Christian people, and it had a Christian government. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a Christian nation. The seventh of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of laws. It had a system of laws, and it had a people who respected the law. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a nation of laws. The eighth of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of progress. It was a nation that was always moving forward, and it was always seeking to improve itself. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a nation of progress. The ninth of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of hope. It was a nation that was always looking to the future, and it was always full of hope. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a nation of hope. The tenth of these was the fact that the United States was a nation of faith. It was a nation that was always full of faith, and it was always looking to the future. This was a task of great difficulty, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the United States had become a nation of faith.

later life of Earl Malcolm could the cause which he had at heart be considered secure against overthrow. Whatever, therefore, might tend to augment or diminish his own power would be regarded by the earl in its possible effect on what to him were the national interests. In these interests his life and fortune were inextricably bound up. Had Patrick Lindsay, then, been of the house of Lamberton, and a sharer of its Baliol sympathies, no mere claim of kinship would have secured for him the special favour of the Earl of Lennox. And the favour he received was of a special kind, for the signal honour of the *Toscheagorship* and a gift of land in the very heart of his earldom cannot be regarded as the dole of a rich man to a poor relation; nor, considering the circumstances of the period, can it be regarded as a simple act of grace altogether dissociated from the political exigencies of the day. The recipient must have been of the same party as his benefactor, and probably was one who had shown by service in the wars that he was likely to prove a valuable acquisition to the earl's feudal following. What the relationship between them was, cannot now be ascertained. If it rested upon a mutual connection with the Stewarts, this would point to Patrick Lindsay being a cadet of Luffness; and the conjecture that he was a cadet of that family is supported by another fact. The first witness to the Bonhill charter is David Lindsay, and the only person of that name known to have been then living was the Lord of Luffness,—

“ Schyr Dawy the Lyndyssay,  
That wes trewe, off stedfast fay.” \*

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\* Wynton, *Chronykil*, Bk. viii., c. 40.





Sir Alexander, the companion in arms of Earl Malcolm, had died about the year 1309, and had been succeeded by his son, Sir David, both in Luffness and in Crawford, for the forfeited estates of the elder line had been conferred on the younger branch of the same family. There is no certainty that the David Lindsay of the charter was Sir David of Luffness and Crawford; but if Patrick Lindsay was a cadet of that house, there was none more likely to be a witness to his advancement than his own Chief; and, conversely, if the David Lindsay of the charter was the Lord of Luffness, it is almost certain that Patrick Lindsay was a member of that family. In all probability, then, the first Lindsay of Bonhill was sprung from the house of Luffness; and in all probability, too, he was one of the many unnamed warriors who fought under the banner of Bruce.

When King Robert was firmly seated on the throne he acquired some land at Cardross, where he built himself a house, to which he was wont to retire when he could escape from the cares of state. There, as we learn from his Chamberlain's accounts, he entertained his friends, made experiments in shipbuilding, and engaged in the pleasures of the chase. Cardross is within a few miles of Bonhill, and the laird of Bonhill, as "forester of all the woods of the Lennox," was probably in frequent attendance upon the king in his hunting expeditions. So it may have been at Cardross, and at the hands of King Robert Bruce, that Patrick Lindsay was admitted to the order of knighthood, the highest personal honour in that age. He was not a knight when he was infested in Bonhill, but he attained to that dignity before his death, as appears





from the charter of confirmation obtained by his son and successor.\*

In one of the charters granted to Sir Patrick Lindsay he is named *Toscheagor* of the Lennox, and in another charter, to be afterwards referred to, the office is called the *Toscheagorship*. This introduction of a Gaelic term into the usual Latin of these documents may be taken to indicate that the office was peculiar to the people among whom it was to be exercised,—that it had no exact equivalent in the system to which the charter Latin was particularly adapted. The *Toscheagorship*, indeed, in name and in some at least of the duties pertaining to it, was a survival from an older order of things; and the appointment to it of Patrick Lindsay, a person not of the native race, reflects the change that was passing over the social organisation of Scotland. The change had begun in the time of Malcolm Canmore, and it culminated at and was confirmed by the extinction of the old line of kings, and the establishment of a new dynasty by Robert Bruce. It consisted partly in internal development, but chiefly in the introduction of feudalism, sometimes by direct substitution, sometimes by the gradual adaptation of existing forms to the new system. One accompaniment of the change was the displacement to a large extent of the native rulers by men of alien origin. The Lindsays after two centuries of residence in Scotland could scarcely be regarded as foreigners, and Patrick Lindsay may have had as much of the Celtic blood in his veins as had many of the leading men among the Scottish Celts of that time, for most of the chief Celtic families had long inter-

\* *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 51.



married with Saxons and Normans. Still the appointment of a Lindsay to a Celtic office, and his settlement in the midst of the Celtic people, represents what was then taking place throughout Scotland—the passing of the government of the country into the hands of the intruding races, and into the forms favoured by them. Not only was Patrick Lindsay not a Celt, but his appointment was not in accordance with ancient Celtic usage; it was entirely feudal in character. A glance at the old order in its passage into the new is of interest in itself, and will help to an understanding of the meaning of the *Toscheagorship*.

Among the early Celts, before the clans had come into existence, the unit of social organisation was the *Tuath*, or tribe. The tribe was under the government of a chief, who, by reason of his being its leader in war, was called the *Toisech* or *Toschach*. A number of tribes confederated formed a *Mortuath*, ruled by a *Mormaer*, and the several *Mormaers* were under the supreme authority of the *Ardri*, or king. The territories of the *Mortuaths* constituted the provinces of the Celtic kingdom of Scotland, Fife, Moray, Lennox, and the others; so that the position of the *Mormaers* was analogous to that of the earls in the Saxon state, and they came to be known as earls when the Saxon influence attained predominance at the Scottish court. For the same reason, and at the same period, the *Toschachs* were called thanes.

Originally the tribes had been democracies under elective leaders. The tribal lands were for the most part common property, distributed annually in allotments proportioned to the number of cattle possessed by the freemen entitled to share in the distribution;







but portions of the common territory were reserved as mensal lands for the support of the *Toschach* and other officers; and as these tribal offices were hereditary in certain families, though elective in the individual, the mensal lands ultimately became family possessions. The principle of private property in the land having thus come to be recognised, its application was extended to the possession of the same allotments by successive generations of the same family. Certain families grew in wealth, and, giving out their excess stock to poorer members of the tribe, received in return a share in the annual profit, with the service and allegiance of these dependents. In this way they increased their pre-eminence, and the junior branches of the family acknowledging as Chief the representative of the elder branch, the tribe was divided into family groups, which with their dependents became the clans of later times. The ties which bound the tribesmen into clans growing stronger, those which held them together as a tribe grew weaker, till in the end the dignity of the *Toschach* sank in the chiefship of the principal clan, and that again, in so far as the possession of the land was concerned, passed into a feudal lordship.

The fate of the tribe was somewhat different in the country to the east of the Highland line, owing to the Teutonic colonisation and the early introduction of feudalism. There the clan system was not evolved to the same extent as in the more inaccessible northern and western regions. By the feudal law all the land was considered to belong to the king. Much of it was allotted to vassals in the form of baronies for military service. What remained was regarded as crown de-



mesne. Scattered over the eastern Lowlands north of the Forth and Clyde were many patches of this crown demesne, which were in the keeping of persons who bore the title of thanes. Some have looked upon the thanes as simply stewards, who collected the king's dues and paid them over to his chamberlain; but their position rather appears to have been other than this. There is good reason to believe that the thanages were old tribe territories not yet completely feudalised, and that the thanes were the *Toschachs* of the tribes; they were, in fact, called *Toschachs* by the Gaelic population. In purely Celtic times the king was entitled to certain contributions in kind from the freemen of the tribes. These contributions, collectively spoken of as *Cain* or *Can*, were the dues which were paid into the royal treasury by the thanes or *Toschachs*. Afterwards the payments in kind were commuted for a fixed money rent, and the thanage then had the feudal status of a feu-farm (*feodifirma*). Many of the thanages continued in this position for some time after the extinction of the Celtic dynasty, but in time all of them were converted into regular baronies, and the name of the *Toschach* in this application also went out of use.

But the memory of the ancient tribes was perpetuated in another way—namely, in the *Toscheagorships*, which continued in various parts of the more purely Celtic portions of the country. Besides the captain of the tribe, other hereditary officers bore the title of *Toschach*, with some qualifying suffix to denote the particular office. Thus the master of the horse at the court of a provincial Celtic king was called the *Toschach-scuir*, while the *Toschach-dior* or *Toscheagor*





was "the chief man of the law," the "*capitalis legis*," as he is sometimes called in the charters. Dr. W. F. Skene, in his *Celtic Scotland*, upon which we have relied for the foregoing sketch, expresses the opinion that the jurisdiction of a *Toscheagor* was co-extensive with some old tribe territory, and that with the disappearance of the tribe as an element in the social organisation, some of the functions of the *Toschach* devolved upon the *Toscheagor*.<sup>\*</sup> What these functions exactly were it is now impossible to determine. When the *Toscheagorship* was still a reality there seems to have been some uncertainty as to the nature of the office even at the seat of the central government. Thus Sir John Skene, Clerk of the Register, writing in 1597, *De Verborum Significatione*, says, under the word "*Toscheoderache*," that it was "ane office or jurisdiction, not unlike to ane Baillierie, speciallie in the Iles and Hielandes." "Some alleagis [it] to be ane office perteing to execution of summonds, sic as ane quha summondis, attaches, or arreistis ane uther, to compeir before ony judge. Utheris understandis the same to be ane Crowner. Last, summe understandis it to be ane searcheour, and taker of thieves and limmers."

The diversity of opinion here set forth was due in part to the confounding together of two offices, which were distinct in themselves, but very similar in name. These were the *Toschachdoracht*, or *Toscheagorship*, and the *Toschachderacht*, or office of the *Toschachdera*, who was also called the *Maor*. The *Toschachderacht* was the minor office, that pertaining to the execution of summonses; the *Toschachdoracht* was the more important

<sup>\*</sup> *Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii., p. 300.





one, that on which had devolved some of the authority of the departing *Toschachs* of the tribes. Accordingly we find the *Toschachderachts* in connection with the thanages, but not the *Toschachdorachts*, for the thanes were themselves the *Toschachs*.

The *Toscheagor* has been regarded as a coroner. In a royal charter confirming the appointment of Campbell of Ardkinlas to the *Toscheagorship* of Cowal in Argyleshire, he is called "coronator alias *thochisdoir*";\* and the coroners of the Isle of Man at the present day are the official descendants of the *Toschiagh Jioreys*, obviously the *Toschach-diors*, or *Toscheagors*, of the Gaelic Celts. To call the *Toscheagors* coroners without qualification would, however, lead to a mistaken view of their position. Strictly speaking, the coroner was an officer who took care of the interests of the sovereign in the pleas of the crown, those causes which were reserved from the jurisdiction of the barons, and dealt with by the king's justiciars, the material interests of the sovereign in such being the fines and forfeitures which fell to him when conviction followed upon trial. The office of coroner was originally one of great importance, but it rapidly fell into disuse in Scotland. In the Lennox the coronership, after being in the hands of the Drummonds, was given in fee and heritage to the earls themselves by a charter of the year 1400.† In the sixteenth century it was held by the Grahams of Knockdolian, and in the following century it passed to the Colquhouns of Luss.‡ The Lindsays of Bonhill, while *Toscheagors* of the Lennox, were never coroners of that district properly so-called.

\* *Register of the Great Seal*, lib. xxx., No. 552.

† *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 95.

‡ Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vol. iii., p. 868.



A coronership being what it was, no appointment to it could have been made by a subject; but the *Toscheagorships* were generally, if not always, in the gift of the great territorial chiefs of the Highlands. These chiefs had virtually the whole of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of their territories in their own hands, and the machinery with which they carried it on naturally resembled that of the central government. The *Toscheagorship*, therefore, might well have been to such an *imperium in imperio* what the coronership was to the national system; but it appears to have been something besides. In so far as he was equivalent to a coroner, the *Toscheagor* would be an executive and not a judicial officer. It would be his function to see that the fines imposed in his lord's court duly found their way to his lord's coffers. It would be his business also to secure the compearance of offenders in court by arrestment of their persons or otherwise, for this seems to have been one of the duties of the coroner of old.\* The *Toschachdera*, *Maor*, or Sergeant was also a summoner and a collector of fines and escheats. His duties were similar to those of the coroner, or of the *Toscheagor*, so far as he was equivalent to a coroner; but his sphere of work was seemingly different. The offices of the *Toscheagor* and of the *Maor* were, however, sometimes combined in the same person.

About the year 1351 Patrick Lindsay (probably the second one of the name) sold his hereditary *Toscheagorship* to Walter of Faslane.† This Walter of Faslane was heir-male of the Lennox. He married

\* Hume, *Commentaries on the Law of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 24.

† *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 93.







his cousin Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Donald, the sixth Earl, and so became in her right Lord of the Lennox. In that way this *Toscheagorship* returned to its source, and it was never again granted to a vassal.

But in parting with the *Toschachdoracht* the Lindsays retained the *Toschachderacht*, or were invested with that office very soon afterwards. The effect of the transaction of 1351 appears, therefore, to have been that the powers and privileges of the *Toscheagor*, so far as they were derived from the tribal system, were resumed by the natural head of the people, while the other functions of the office continued to be discharged by the Lindsays. The state of matters in the Lennox was now similar to that which was characteristic of a thanage, the earl, like the thane, being himself the *Toscheagor*, while the office of the *Toschachdera*, or *Maor*, existed separately.

For generations the Lindsays of Bonhill were known as maors-of-fee, or heritable bailies. The title of bailie, it must be observed, connoted no special duties; it was applied to all manner of officers and agents, and its application to the Lindsays must not be taken to mean that their position was that of those officials who were known as baron-bailies—men who were entrusted with the business affairs of their lords' estates, and who presided in the baronial courts. The household officers of the Earls of Lennox were numerous, and among them the duties of such baron-bailies would be divided. There were the senechal, the chamberlain, and especially the "Judex de Levenax," who, as we may infer from his title, was invested with the earl's judicial authority. The part



of the Lindsays of Bonhill, as maors-of-fee, was that of executive officers to the earl's court. To what extent they were engaged in conserving the peace of the district we know not, as there are no records of the criminal administration. All that we know of their official actings, and it is very little, is contained in the jealously preserved documents relating to the possession of property. There is no record of their ever having divested themselves of their office; but it must have fallen into disuse with the passing away of the baronial jurisdictions, and probably it had dwindled to a name, and the right, perhaps, to certain fees, by the time the Lindsays ceased to be freeholders of the earldom. Most likely the criticism passed on the king's maors by Sir John Skene at the end of the sixteenth century was applicable to the maors of the Lennox in their later days:—"Bot now the said office is given in fee and heritage to Maires of fee, quha knawis nocht their office; Bot are idle persones, and only does diligence in taking up their fees, from them to quhome they do na gude, nor service to the king."\*

The forestership was sold along with the *Toscheagorship* to Walter of Faslane; and as there is no later mention of it, it does not concern us further. It is of interest to note, however, that the lands of Bonhill were especially appropriate as the place of residence of one holding this office. The Lennox, like the rest of Scotland, had been anciently covered with dense forest, but by the beginning of the fourteenth century the land had been very extensively cleared, and the forest broken up into separate woods, some of which are

\* *De Verb. Significatione*: Marus.

There were other heritable bailies or sergeants in the Lennox (the Leckies); but these were king's officers.





specifically named in the charters. One of these was the Grove of Bonhill, in which the monks of Paisley had the right of cutting the timber required for their salmon-fishings on the Leven and in Loch Lomond;\* and the woodland character of the lands was preserved till quite recent times. At the end of the eighteenth century the old home of the Lindsays was described as being "so surrounded by plantation that it used to be known by the name of the Mavis' (or Thrush) Nest."†

Sir Patrick de Lindsay, first laird of Bonhill, was succeeded in possession of the estate by his son, also named Patrick, before the year 1364. This Patrick—"filius quondam domini Patricii de Lindsay militis"—obtained a charter of confirmation from Donald, son and successor of Earl Malcolm.‡ The third laird was probably John Lindsay, who, with one Patrick Lindsay and others, was witness to a charter of Duncan, eighth Earl of Lennox, dated 4th July 1395.§ Neither of these two is designated of Bonhill; but as the other witnesses—also without territorial designation—were men of the Lennox, the presumption is that these Lindsays were likewise vassals of the earldom, and therefore of the Bonhill family. In documents of later date the laird of Bonhill and his apparent heir are frequently associated, perhaps because of the heritable character of their office; and the association of John and Patrick Lindsay in this instance may have proceeded on the same ground. A Patrick Lindsay—presumably the same person as the above-named Patrick—was again a witness to a Lennox charter of the date 10th February

\* *Regist. Monasterii de Passelet*, p. 216.

† *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*.

‡ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 51.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 79.





1406 ;\* while in 1449 the laird of Bonhill was undoubtedly John Lindsay. We make the succession, then, to have been—after the first two Patricks—John in 1395, a third Patrick in 1406, and a second John in 1449 ; and it should be noted that the order of names is in accordance with the old Scottish custom of calling the first-born son after the paternal grandfather. From this point onwards our information is more precise ; but before the pedigree is continued, mention must be made of the change in the earldom of Lennox which came to pass in the fifteenth century.

In 1391 Duncan, the eighth Earl, entered into a compact with Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith, for uniting the power and possessions of the two families. Earl Duncan was at this time a widower without male issue, but with three daughters—Isabella, Margaret, and Elizabeth. Agreeably to the compact, Sir Murdoch Stewart, son and heir of the Earl of Fife, married Isabella, eldest daughter of the house of Lennox ; and her father resigned his whole earldom into the hands of the king, to be regranted to him and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to Sir Murdoch and Isabella Stewart, or the longest liver of them, and to the heirs to be lawfully gotten between them ; whom failing, the fief was to go to the heirs-general of Earl Duncan. Sir Murdoch and Isabella had four sons—Robert (who died early), Walter, James, and Alexander. The Earl of Fife above-mentioned was afterwards the notorious Duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom. As is well known, he was suspected of having instigated the murder of his nephew, Prince David, Duke of Rothesay, the heir to the crown, and of having intrigued for

\* *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. i. (first issue), p. 234.



the keeping of Prince James in captivity. The regent died in 1420, and Sir Murdoch, now Duke of Albany, became regent in his stead. But Prince James returned from England in 1423, and was crowned king. Then his vengeance fell on the houses of Lennox and Albany. The aged Earl of Lennox and Duke Murdoch, with his sons Walter and Alexander, were beheaded at Stirling. "Big James," the only remaining son of the duke, collected a force with which he attacked and burned Dumbarton, but he was speedily compelled to flee to Ireland, where he lived in perpetual exile, and died unmarried. The Duchess Isabella was imprisoned for a time in Tantallon. On her release she retired to her castle of Inchmurrin, in Loch Lomond, where she spent the remainder of her life in works of piety.

Although the earldom of Lennox was not forfeited in the course of these events, the Duchess Isabella never entered into legal possession. Yet she was not disturbed in the exercise of her rights as countess. One of the evidences of her actings as feudal superior is a document among the Bonhill writs which passed from the Lindsays to their successors, the Smolletts. It is a precept of sasine, directed "Isabel Duches of Albany and Countess of the Levenax til Jon Lyndsay, mare of the Levenax, greting," bidding him infest Thomas Spreule in the lands of Dalchorne and Dalmore; and concluding, "giffe him sesing," etc., "in our name, haldand thir letters for your warande; witnes myself under my signet at Inchmoryn the 19th day of February 1449."\*

On the death of the Countess Isabella about the

\* Smollett Papers: *The Partition of the Lennox*, Napier, p. 18.





year 1460, the succession opened up to the heirs-general of Earl Duncan. These were the representatives of Margaret and Elizabeth, his younger daughters. Margaret was represented by her grand-daughters—Elizabeth, wife of John Napier of Merchiston, and Agnes, wife of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles—while the heir of Elizabeth of Lennox was her grandson, Sir John Stewart of Darnley. When a fief such as this fell to co-heiresses they divided the property between them, but the honours and the principal messuage went to the eldest. There never was any doubt that the rightful heirs of the Lennox at this time were the ladies of Merchiston and Gleneagles and Sir John Stewart of Darnley, or that the partible rights of the fief were divisible among them; but who was entitled to the impartible honours is a point that has been debated till the present day. The details of the controversy do not come within the scope of our subject. Suffice it to say that to our mind the evidence is against the right of Darnley. Wherever the truth may have lain, however, there was one who stood in the way of any of the heirs entering into possession. This was Andrew Stewart, natural son of that “Big James” of Albany who escaped the fate of his father and brothers by flight to Ireland. Andrew Stewart was a man of outstanding talent, who rapidly made his way at court, until he reached the chancellorship, and was created Lord Avandale. Had he been of legitimate birth he would have been heir of the Lennox. As it was, he coveted the property, and as chancellor he obstructed the legal entry of the rightful heirs, until, during the minority of James III. he obtained for himself, without any legal claim, a grant for life of



the revenues of the earldom. Darnley then procured his own infestment in the principal messuage, the life-rent of Avandale being reserved. For a short time he sat in Parliament as Earl of Lennox, but was then deprived of the honours at the instance of Haldane of Gleneagles, as being improperly possessed of them. Lord Avandale died in 1488, and Darnley re-assumed the title of Earl of Lennox, without, however, obtaining a new investiture. In 1490 he "resigned" his earldom, with his lordship of Darnley, &c., into the hands of the king, for a new grant to himself in life-rent, and to Matthew, his son, in fee. Thereupon, on the 11th of June of the same year, thirty years after the Countess Isabella had died, Matthew Stewart presented a commission under the Great Seal to John Lindsay of Bonhill, as sheriff in that part—he who was maor-of-fee in 1449—commanding him to infest the said Matthew Stewart in the earldom of Lennox.\* This he did by handing over of earth and stone at Balloch, the principal messuage. The claims of the other heirs to the superiorities having been compounded, the earldom remained from that time in undisputed possession of the Stewarts of Darnley, and passed eventually to James VI., as son of that Lord Darnley who was husband of Mary, Queen of Scots.

JOHN LINDSAY, the sheriff-depute above-mentioned, and the fifth laird of Bonhill in our reckoning, took an active part in local affairs until his death at an advanced age in the early years of the sixteenth century.†

\* *The Lennox*, vol. ii., p. 138. Original in full.

† Ballikrain Writs: *History of Strathendrick*, Smith, p. 194.

*Memoirs of the Maxwells of Follok*, vol. i., p. 218.

*Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Frazer, vol. ii., p. 304.

4th May 1500.—"Matheus comes de Lennax, dilectis nostris Johanni Lyndsay de Bolul, maro feodi de Lennax, Vilchmo Lindsay, eius filio,





WILLIAM LINDSAY, sixth laird, was son of the preceding. In 1512 he obtained from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, a charter of Novodamus of the twelve mark-land of Bullul-Lindsay, with the office of "maro-feodous" of the earldom.\* He also was one of "our sherifs in that part" (letter of King James V.).† From a number of other contemporary notices‡ regarding him, we select one which seems to have reference to his official action as maor-of-fee:—

"Rosneith, 20th February 1515.—William Lyndsay of Bunnill by virtue of a precept from the Lord of Lennox deliverit the halie water stoup to John Buntyn of the priests clerkship of Rosneith."—*Camstradden Writs.* §

William Lindsay died some time after 1521, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN LINDSAY, seventh laird. This John married Margaret, daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden. He was dead in 1529; for on the 2nd of August of that year Margaret Colquhoun, as relict of John Lindsay of Bonhill, granted "that she owed forty pounds Scots to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden, according to the tenour of the indenture made between her deceased husband, John Lindsay, and her brother, Robert Colquhoun, for the marriage to be completed between John Colquhoun, son and apparent heir of her

Patricio Culquhoun, Roberto Culquhoun, et Umfrido Lang, ballivis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis . . . ."—Precept of Sasine: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 312.

\* Smollett Papers: *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 174.

† *The Lennox*, Frazer, vol. ii., p. 208.

‡ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Frazer, vol. ii., pp. 326, 333.

*The Stirlings of Keir*, p. 316.

13th May 1517.—"Johannes comes de Levenax et dominus Dernle, dilectis nostris Willelmo Lyndesai de Bullull, Johanni Lyndesai, Murdaco Steward et . . . ballivis nostris in hac parte . . . ."—Precept of Sasine: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 331.

§ *Annals of Garelochside*, p. 219.



brother, and her daughter, Christian Lindsay. On the same day the said Robert granted a discharge for the forty pounds as part of the payment of 1200 merks of tocher promised with Christian by the deceased John Lindsay and Margaret Colquhoun, his spouse." \*

In the *Lives of the Lindsays* (vol. i., p. 431) it is stated, *vide* Dennistoun, that the John Lindsay here referred to lived till 1541. James Dennistoun of that ilk was a celebrated antiquary, and was noted for his acquaintance with the histories of the Lennox families. But it is clear from the preceding extract that he was in error on this point; and there is other evidence to the same effect. In 1533 the laird of Bonhill was Mungo Lindsay, who was fined for being absent from an assize.† In 1541, also, a Mungo Lindsay was in possession.‡ If Dennistoun had information of a John Lindsay who was laird of Bonhill early in 1541, he must have intervened between two lairds named Mungo. But we have found no trace of him, and believe that the Mungo of 1533 was the same as he of 1541. From the latter date there are continuous notices of Mungo, otherwise Kentigern or Quentin, Lindsay of Bonhill, till 1587, when he died an old man, with grandsons living who had grown to manhood at the time of his death.

MUNGO LINDSAY, eighth laird, as we believe, was probably the son of John, the seventh laird, but of this we have seen no proof. He would come into possession in 1529, or shortly before. As already stated, he was fined for being absent from an assize in 1533. Ten years later there was "ane reversioun maid be Mūgo

\* Dumbarton Register, quoted *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 185.

† Pitcairn: *Ancient Criminal Trials*, vol. i., p. 166.

‡ Smollett Papers: *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 174.





lyndsay of bonyll to ye said Matthew erll of lennox of the landes of Tulliquhone-lindsay Contening the soume of seven scoir merkis of the dait at dumbritane the xix day of Julii The zeir of god J<sup>m</sup>V<sup>c</sup>XLiii zeirs. " \*

In 1564 Mungo Lindsay was again fined for being absent from an assize.<sup>†</sup> In 1567 he had to pay "four scoir pundis in the discharge of composition in tenandries" "for the xii markland of Bullull, and four markland of Lytil Tullychewin, and fischings of the samyn."<sup>‡</sup> In 1570 his was among "the names of the nobilitie, prelatis, commissionaris of burrowis, baronis, landit gentlemen present at the electioun and constitution of the Lord Regent," Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who took the place of the Regent Moray, assassinated at Linlithgow. §

Mungo Lindsay died in 1587, || and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN LINDSAY, ninth laird. On 11th April 1588 he granted to John, second son of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, a charter of sale of an annual-rent of £8 from the £4 dominical lands of Bolule (Bonhill). This annual-rent formerly belonged to James Colquhoun of Garscube, but he had resigned it into the hands of John Lindsay, the superior, in favour of the said John Colquhoun, for fulfilment of a contract dated 26th January 1587. Infestment upon a precept of sasine duly followed on the 29th April of the same year. ¶

This laird enjoyed his inheritance for only a few

\* "Ratificatioun of the dispositioun of the Reversionis of the erldome of Lennox A.D. 1581.'—*Acts of Parliament*, vol. iii., p. 249.

† Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, vol. i., p. 451.

‡ *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. i., p. 553.

§ *Calendar of Scottish Papers*, vol. iii., p. 266.

|| *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. iv., p. 199.

¶ Original Charter and Instrument of Sasine at Rossdhu; quoted *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. i., p. 137.



years, as he died in 1592.\* He had five sons and one or more daughters. His wife at the time of his death was Elizabeth, otherwise Isabella, Galbraith. The wording of the contemporary records conveys the impression that she was not the mother of the children, but this is not expressly stated. The Galbraiths were a prominent Lennox family, owning land in that part of the province which was included in Stirlingshire. At the period with which we are dealing they were a lawless and turbulent race. We hear of them being denounced rebels and "put to the horn" (outlawed) for wounding and leaving for dead upon the road a sheriff-depute and his men who had ventured to serve a writ upon one of them. Then they are summoned to underlie the law for breaking into houses under cover of the night, and invading the inmates for their slaughter; and there are other complaints against them for various acts of violence. So far did they carry their excesses that an Act of Parliament was passed in 1594 for the suppression of Broken Men of the name of Galbraith.

MUNGO LINDSAY, tenth laird, eldest son of the preceding John, came into possession on the death of his father in 1592. His entry into the estate appears to have been the occasion of a quarrel between him and his father's widow. Further, it would appear that the cause of the lady was taken up by her clansmen, for they attacked the Lindsays, and in the attack they killed Robert, "brother-german of Mungo Lindsay of Ballule." For this the Galbraiths were again "put to the horn"; and on the 2nd March 1593-4 Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, received a gift of the escheat of some

\* *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. iv., pp. 599, 727; vol. v., p. 582.





dozen of them who had failed to underlie the law for the “fellon and cruell” slaughter of Robert Lindsay, “who dwelt for the time with Isabel Galbraith, relict of John Lindsay of Ballule,” and for other crimes.\*

These family feuds were apt to become very destructive to the lives and property of those concerned, and to cause great disturbance to the peace of the neighbourhood. The method then in vogue for restraining them was for the parties to give security, voluntarily or under compulsion by the government, that they would keep the peace towards one another. So Mungo Lindsay now finds caution in 2000 merks (Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincaple, his brother-in-law) “not to harm Issobell Galbraith”; and he gets his cousin, John Darleith of that Ilk, to become bound “to pay to his Majesty £100 for his escheat if he shall be lawfully denounced rebel” at the instance of the said Isabel. She on her part finds caution in £1000 (Sir G. Buchanan of that Ilk, an ally of the Galbraiths) “not to harm Mungo Lindsay of Bulnill, Robert Ewing, Williame Ewing and Johnne Ewing, his sons, tenants to the said Mungo in the Middletoun of Bulnill.” †

Another of the bonds of this kind is worth quoting in full because of its genealogical importance. It runs as follows :—

“Edinburgh, 19th April, 1599.—Registration by Umphra Blinsele, advocate, as procurator, of band by Alexander Colquhoun of Lus for James Colquhoun of Gartscuibe, 1000 merks, Gavin Colquhoun, brother of the said Alexander, £500, James M'Caulay in Tullichewne, 300 merks, and Patrik M'Caulay, his son, 300 merks, not to harm Mungo Lindsay of Bullul, Adame

\* *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. lxvi., fol. 74; vol. lxx., fol. 101.

† *Reg. of Privy Council*, vol. v., pp. 592, 582, and 610.



Lindsay of Stokroger, James and Johnne Lindsays, his brothers, James Lindsay of Pillanflatt, Robert Lindsay, apparent thereof, Andro Lindsay, burgess of Dumbartane, Patrick Lindsay in Dalquhirne, William Lindsay, his son, James (? Johnne) Lindsay, miller at Bullul-Mylvn, Mungo Lindsay, his brother, Mungo (? Michael) Lindsay, ferrier at Bullul, Umphra Lindsay in Little Larorys (? Ladres), Johnne Lindsay, his son, Johnne Lindsay in Middle Tillichewne, David Lindsay, son of Patrick Lindsay in Dalquhirne, or Adame Lindsay in Tillichewne. Subscribed at Glasgow 17th April before Robert Colquhoun, servitor to Alexander Colquhoun of Lus, Patrick M'Inturnour in Edintagert, Duncan M'Inturnour, his son, and Matthew Colquhoun, burgess of Glasgu."\*

The interpretation which we put on the document is this:—There is no feud between the Colquhouns and M'Aulays on the one part and the Lindsays on the other part; for it is the chief of the Colquhouns who is the cautioner, and there is friendship, as we know from other sources, between the chief of the M'Aulays and his brother-in-law, the head of the Lennox Lindsays. But certain Colquhouns and M'Aulays entertain a grievance against the Lindsays, and must be restrained from seeking redress by lawless means. The Lindsays apparently have acted in concert in offending these persons; or, if only one or a few of them have been concerned, it is feared that an attempt may be made to reach that one or those few through damage inflicted on some of the others. In any case we have in the association of their names an evidence of a certain solidarity existing between these Lindsays. This may have been founded merely on a clan sentiment arising out of their common inheritance of the name; but, as we shall see later, Lindsays of different families at that time and in those parts could cherish bitter enmity towards one another, and it is

\* *Register of Privy Council*, vol. v., p. 722.





rather to be supposed that those above enumerated regarded themselves, and were regarded by others, as members of one family. We have, in their union under the circumstances of the case, a strong presumption of blood relationship between them in those instances where no relationship is stated; and this presumption, which is strengthened by other considerations that need not be detailed, is of some importance. There are families of the name still living in Dumbartonshire and elsewhere whose traditions connect them with the house of Bonhill. If they are to establish their connection they must do so through one or another of the Lindsays included in the foregoing bond; for this is a complete list of those who were living in the Vale of Leven at the end of the sixteenth century—at least, no others are mentioned in the records. Should any one, then, trace his descent from an individual mentioned in the list whose relationship to the head of the family is not there stated, his claim to descent from Bonhill must rest upon the presumption above referred to. Except for Stuckrodger, there is at present no available documentary proof of the connection of the presumed cadet branches with the main stem of Bonhill.

They were no meekly quiet and law-abiding subjects of the king these Lindsays of the Lennox. On the contrary, they took their full share in the lawlessness and turbulence which made that nook of the country a source of perpetual trouble to the Privy Council, which in those days was the conservator of the domestic peace of the nation. It does not appear that they were worse than most of their neighbours. Although the extracts from the records which we



quote below refer to them particularly, a similar series might be drawn up for almost any other of the prominent families of the district; and they are to be read not as a special indictment of the Lindsays, but as illustrations of the manners of country gentlemen at the time of the union of the crowns.

On the 30th day of July 1601 complaint is made to the Privy Council by John Dick, tenant to the Earl of Montrose, as follows:—After he had bought from John Knox, elder, a piot mare and a brown mare, and had paid the price, and had the goods three days in his possession, John Knox and his sons John and Thomas, with James Lindsay of Pillauflat, Patrick Lindsay in Dalquhirne, and others, came upon him at the Lammas Fair of Dumbarton, invaded him with drawn swords, wounded him in the head, and left him for dead. Charge had been given to the said Lindsays, John Knox, elder, and Thomas and John, his sons, to answer; and now, pursuer appearing, the said defenders, for absence, are to be denounced rebels.\*

On the 15th of January 1607 Katherine Lindsay, being in the house of Mr George Lindsay,† minister of Bonhill, her brother, was “maist schamefullie” set upon by James Lindsay, brother to Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill, who, with “ane grite battoun,” gave her “mony bauch, bla and bluidie straikis,” then drew his whinger and wounded her therewith in the head. On the same day the said James Lindsay, meeting Adam Colquhoun, her son, on the west side of the ferry of Leven, about to cross in a boat, prevented him, and

\* *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. vi., p. 275.

† Rev. George Lindsay, A.M., was the representative of the Blacksolme branch of the house of Dunrod. He was afterwards translated to Rosneath, where he died in 1644.





making for his sword, would have assailed him therewith had he not been "stayit be the marineris of the said boit." So Katherine Lindsay and her son crave and are granted summons against James Lindsay, who, they further aver, continually harasses them and their family at the crossing of the said ferry.\*

The friends of the lady, however, did not wait for the Council to right her wrongs; for we find that on the day following the presentation of their petition a complaint is lodged with the Council by "Mungo Lindsay of Bullule, and Michael Lindsay, his servant and keeper of his boat upon the water of Levin." In this it is stated that the chief complainer had caused "big ane ferrie bote" for carrying him, his men, tenants and servants, over the said Water of Levin to their "paroche kirk," and for other necessary uses. It had been "very proffitable" for many years past, till on the 16th of January instant Adam Colquhoun in Hilton of Naperton, and William and Adam Colquhounis, his sons, with certain armed accomplices, came to the boat and violently seized and carried away "the airis and other ornamentis thair of, and thairafter lousit and cuttit the towis of the same and sett hir to the streme, the force and violence quhairof careit the same away to the seas." Wherefore the complainer craves summons against the said Colquhouns, and it is granted to him.†

As to the likelihood of these summonses being obeyed and leading to a prompt settlement of the quarrel, we may learn something from an action raised in 1609 by "Ludovik, Duke of Lennox, great admiral

\* *Register of Privy Council*, vol. xiv., p. 460.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xiv., p. 461.



and chamberlain of Scotland, sheriff principall of Dumbertane, and lord of the regality of Lennox, and Waltir, Lord Blantyre, his Majesty's justices within the shire of Dumbertane, regality of Lennox, and the seven kirks annexed thereto, against the following persons for remaining unrelaxed from hornings of 13th and 15th October last for not paying pursuers the sums of money specified in decrees pronounced by the pursuers against them in a justice court held in the tolbooth of Dumbertane"—viz., Mungo Lindsay of Bullul, John Lindsay of Tullichewne, William Lindsay in Dalquhirne, Adam Lindsay in Stuckrochert, and many others.\* In plain words, the defenders had been guilty of open contempt of court, and were given a chance of purging themselves of the offence. But they were not yet overawed by the majesty of "his Majesty's justices within the shire of Dumbertane," for they failed to put in an appearance, and were ordered to be apprehended. Whether the apprehensions were carried out we are not informed, but considering what the state of the Lennox was at that time, there is cause enough for doubt. Of the condition of that part of the country we are told something in the official records of the year 1619 :—

" Forsamekle as, upoun occasioun of the cruell and detaistabill murthour of unquhile William Dow Buquhannane in Blairnavoid and of the treasonabill fyre raising and birneing of the barnis pertening to Walter Buquhannane of Blairvokkie, alledgit committit be certaine persones of the name of M'Fa [rlane], thair is a deadlie feade, haitrent, inimitie, raissin and fallin out betuix the names of Buquhannane and M'Farlane, thair kin and freindis, and thay [lie] at await to tak advantages the one of the uther, quhairupoun mony inconvenientis are lyk to fall oute to the brek of his Majesteis peace and disquiet of

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\* *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. viii. p. 309.





that nuke of the countrey, quhilk by his Majesteis royall and princelie authoritie his bene setled and thir mony yeiris bygane hes continewit in — quyettnes and obedyence without remeid be provydit: Thairfoir the Lordis of Secreit Counsall ordanis letteris to be direct chairgeing the personis particularlie under-written,—thay are to say W[alter] Buquhannane of Drum-mekill [and a long list of other Buchanans] on the ane pairt, and Johne M'F[arlane] of Arroquhair [and many other M'Farlanes, together with] Alexander M' . . . of Ardinkapill, Johne Darleith of that ilk, Mongo Lindsay of Bolloill, . . . Bunteine of Airdoch, Johne Dow M' . . . in Gairlochheid [and others] on the uthir pairt—to compeir personallie befor the saidis Lordis upon the xxj day of Appryll nixtoecum to underly such ordour as salbe taine with thame for the peace and quyetnes of the countrey under paine of rebellioun and putting thame to the horne, with certificatioun to thame and thay failyie letteris salbe direct *simpliciter* to thame thairto; and in the meane tyme quhill thair compearance befor the saidis Lordis that thay observe our Soverane Lordis peace, keipe goode [reule] and quyetnes in the countrey, that they forbear all unlawfull and [for]bidden waponis, as namelie, hagbuttis and pistollettis, and that [thay nor] nane of thame presome nor tak upon hand to invaide or persew one another for quhatsumevir deid, caus, or occasioun, utherways nor be ordour of law and justice, nor do attempt any thing tending to the brek or violatioun of his Majesteis peace under panes following.”\*

An instructive commentary on the spirit of that age is contained in the fact that some of the persons implicated in this feud, one of them being Mungo Lindsay, were summoned to appear before the Lords of the Privy Council to give their best advice and opinion how the disorders and insolencies within the bounds of the Lennox might be suppressed, all future trouble prevented, and the country kept in quietness and obedience.† Apparently to suit their convenience their attendance was fixed for the day when they were, in obedience to the preceding summons, to answer for

\* *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. xi., p. 552.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xi., p. 550.



their own behaviour. Participation in such disorders was not regarded as disqualifying for the duties of good citizenship.

Mungo Lindsay, the tenth laird of Bonhill, enjoyed the estates for about fifty years, and died in 1641. In 1579, while still only fiar of Bonhill, he married Marion, daughter of Walter M'Aulay of Ardincaple.\* There was no issue of the marriage, or, if there was, none survived, and the succession passed to a nephew, Mungo, eldest son of Adam Lindsay of Stuckrodger.†

MUNGO LINDSAY, eleventh laird of Bonhill, came into the estate just as the conflict between King Charles I. and his Parliaments was breaking out into open hostilities. The work of organising its forces was entrusted by the Scottish Parliament to Committees of War appointed for different parts of the country. In 1643, and again in 1644, Mungo Lindsay was a member of the committee for Dumbartonshire.‡ For a time the Parliamentary cause was brought to a very low ebb in Scotland through the daring and military genius of the Marquis of Montrose. Dumbartonshire was strongly on the side of the Parliament, but it did not suffer the consequences of defeat so much as did some other parts of the country. Montrose in his youth had been a frequent visitor to the Vale of Leven and Loch Lomondside, his sister, Lady Liliash Graham, being the wife of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. He had many personal friends among the gentry there, and in the hour of his success he was not unmindful of them,

\* *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 298.

† *Lives of the Lindsays*, *vide* Dennistoun, vol. i., p. 431. Other notices of this laird are to be found in *The Register of the Privy Council*, vol. iv., pp. 197, 599; vol. v., pp. 702, 707; vol. vi., p. 610. *The Luing Charters*, No. 2038, p. 488. *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, vol. ii., pp. 438, 439.

‡ *Acts of Parliament*, vol. vi., pt. i., pp. 53, 201.





although they were politically opposed to him. When, in 1645, his victory at Kilsyth made him virtually master of Scotland, he issued his "protections" to these friends, Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill being one of them; and these "protections," having regard to the usages of warfare as practised in that time, must have been very valuable favours.\* The dominance of Montrose, however, was speedily brought to an end by his crushing defeat at Philiphaugh; and events otherwise developed until they culminated in the execution of Charles I. The Scots had not meant that the rebellion should be carried so far, and in their indignation at the death of the king they immediately proclaimed his son Charles in his stead, and set about putting the country in a posture of defence against Cromwell. In this cause again, in 1649, Mungo Lindsay was one of the Commissioners for War in Dumbartonshire.†

In reading the history of that period, with its plots and counterplots, its battles and sieges, and the vengeance wreaked by the victors of the moment upon the vanquished, one naturally imagines that the men of those days could have no thought for anything but the varying fortunes of the opposing forces. It is only when we see the business of peaceful life being carried through even when it was not pressing, that events fall into their true perspective. For that reason, if for no other, the following matter deserves mention:—In 1643 "Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill, Robert Napier of Kilmahew, and James Lindsay of Stuckrodger petition the presbytery for recommending the annexation of their several lands of Auchindinnen-Dennistoun,

\* *Memorials of Montrose*, vol. ii., p. 328.

† *Acts of Parliament*, vol. vi., pt. ii., p. 188.



Auchindinnen, and Stuckrodger, lying within the parish of Luss, to the Kirk of Bonhill.”\* The old parish of Bonhill comprised little more than the estates of Bonhill-Lindsay, Bonhill-Noble, and Bonhill-Napier, but it was burdened with the people of neighbouring parishes, who found its kirk more convenient for them than those of their own parishes. After investigation then, in 1643, the parish of Bonhill was enlarged to its present dimensions.

Mungo Lindsay was married to Christina, eldest daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick, and by her he had an only daughter, Anne, upon whom he settled the estates on condition of her marrying some gentleman bearing the name and arms of Lindsay.† Anne married, in 1662, William, eldest son of John Lindsay of Wauchope. They had a son, Mungo Lindsay, but he never succeeded to Bonhill; for the extravagance of his father had quickly dissipated his mother's dowry.‡

#### THE LINDSAY LANDS IN THE LENNOX.

The estate of Bonhill lies on the right bank of the river Leven, about midway between its source in Loch Lomond and its junction with the Clyde at Dumbarton. In the charter to the second Patrick Lindsay it is described as “lying between the stream which is called the Poachyburn and the Blindsyke on the north side of the hill Carman, and so descending to the Halyburn, and from the Halyburn to the old causey which lies beyond the moss, and descending thence to the water

\* Dumbarton Presbytery Records, quoted in *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 161.

† Smollett Papers: *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 174.

‡ *Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. i., p. 431; vol. ii., p. 289.





of Leven." It was an viii. pound, or xii. merk-land, and the *Reddendo* was a silver penny to be paid annually, if it should be asked.

The lands which were subsequently acquired were held in feu-farm. The earliest of these acquisitions was Tullichewan. There were three Tullichewans contiguous to one another. As these were distinguished in a great variety of ways, and passed through many hands, it is difficult to speak of them with assurance; but the following account of the Lindsay connection with them, so far as it goes, is probably fairly accurate.

Little or Wester Tullichewan, or Tullichewan-Lindsay, was held by the laird of Bonhill as early as 1543.\* Probably it was made the appanage of the second son of the family; at least, the next possessor was James Lindsay, who, we suspect, was second son of the eighth laird. In 1581 this James was succeeded in possession by his brother, David Lindsay of the Ferryland of Bonhill; and he again, in 1599, by his son Adam.† The date when the Lindsays parted with this property has not been ascertained, but it was in other hands before the end of the seventeenth century.

Easter or Meikle Tullichewan, Tullichewan-Semple, or, as it is now called, Bromley, was acquired in feu-farm from Sir John Colquhoun of Luss by Patrick Lindsay, "in Dalquhurn," in the year 1653.‡ It was afterwards sold by him or his heirs to Robert Carmichael.§

In Middle Tullichewan, then the property of the

\* *Acts of Parliament*, vol. iii., p. 249. *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. i., p. 553. *Register of the Great Seal*, lib. xxx., 22 et 48.

† *Abbreviatio Retornatarum*.

‡ Original Contract at Rosdhu: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 270.

§ *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 212.



Luss family, there lived as tenant, from 1599 till 1611 or longer, John Lindsay, who was probably descended of Bonhill, though the exact connection cannot be made out.\*

Stuckrodger was one of the lands with which the Countess Isabella of the Lennox had endowed the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton when she founded it in 1450. At the Reformation, when the Church was being plundered of its property, John Cunningham of Drumquhassle procured the election of his son Cuthbert, a youth under age, to the provostship of Dumbarton College Church, and immediately the boy provost granted to his affectionate father the Church lands of Stuckrodger. From the Cunninghams Stuckrodger was acquired by the laird of Bonhill, and it became the appanage of Adam, the second son of the ninth laird. Mungo, the eldest son of this Adam, succeeded to Bonhill, while Stuckrodger fell to James, his second son, who eventually became male representative of the Lindsays of Bonhill. James, son of the preceding James of Stuckrodger, sold the property about the end of the seventeenth century, leaving issue a son, Mungo Lindsay.†

Auchindennan-Lindsay, so called to distinguish it from two other neighbouring Auchindennans, was owned by the Bonhill family in 1643, but we have no information as to how long it remained in their possession.‡

\* *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. v., p. 722; vol. viii., p. 309; vol. ix., pp. 261, 276.

† *The Parish of Strathblane*, Smith, p. 190. *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. v., pp. 707, 722; vol. vii., p. 650. *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. i., p. 220; vol. ii., p. 161. *Lives of the Lindsays*, *vide* Dennistoun, vol. i., p. 445.

‡ Dumbarton Presbytery Records quoted in *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 161.





Pillanflatt had formed a portion of the Royal Park of Cardross, and was let by the crown in feu-farm. In the middle of the sixteenth century it was held by the family of Stirling of Glorat,\* but towards the end of the same century it was in the hands of the Stewarts of Rosland and Heildon.† From the Stewarts it was purchased by Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill in 1622.‡ In the last decade of the sixteenth century a branch of the Bonhill family was designated “of Pillanflatt,” sometimes “in Pillanflatt,” but it is not clear that they were actual owners of the property.§

Rosruvan formed the endowment of the altar of St. Sebastian in the church of Dumbarton, the chaplain of which feued it in 1553 to James Lindsay, burgess of Dumbarton, and his wife Janet Palmer. After being for a time in the possession of Patrick Napier of Blackyards, it was acquired in 1591 by Robert Lindsay, son of James Lindsay of Pillanflatt. Later it was sold to the Stewarts of Heildon, from whom it was purchased by Mungo Lindsay of Bonhill.||

Dalquhurn marched with Bonhill on the south. For centuries it was the heritage of the Spreulls, who were descended from Walter Spreull, seneschal of Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, on whom the estate had been bestowed at the beginning of the fourteenth century. For a considerable period about the end of the sixteenth century it was occupied, as tenants, by a family of Lindsays. Patrick Lindsay, described in

\* *Register of the Great Seal*, lib. xxv., No. 287. *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. xxii., p. 479.

† *Exchequer Rolls*, vol. xxii., p. 27.

‡ *Register of the Great Seal*, lib. L., No. 113.

§ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 356. *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. v., pp. 569, 571, 707, 722; vol. vi., p. 275.

|| *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 316.



1598 as "in Dalquhurn," was a contemporary, probably a brother, of John, ninth laird of Bonhill.\* He had two sons, William and David. William was "in Dalquhurn" in 1609,† and another Patrick Lindsay, perhaps a son of the preceding William, was "in Dalquhurn" in 1653, when he purchased Easter Tullichewan from Sir John Colquhoun.‡

When William Lindsay of Wauchope and Bonhill began to disperse the property of his wife Anne, he first sold Pillanflatt and Rosruvan, in 1666, to John Smollett, Provost of Dumbarton. In 1684 Bonhill itself was sold to Sir James Smollett, only son of John, the provost.§ Sir James also acquired Dalquhurn, and settled it in liferent upon his fourth son, Archibald. In the mansion-house of Dalquhurn there was born to Archibald Smollett, in 1721, a son, Tobias, who was afterwards the celebrated novelist and historian. His father dying when Tobias was a child, the future author spent his youth with his grandfather in the old Place of Bonhill. In his later life he became heir-presumptive to the Smollett estates, but he died before succeeding; and his only child, a daughter, having predeceased him, the succession passed to his sister, Mrs Telfer, who thereupon resumed her maiden name. Since that time the estates have continued with her descendants, the latest of them, Captain James Drummond Telfer, of Glenview Hall, Hereford, entering into possession in 1895.

In 1763 James Smollett of Bonhill purchased the estate of Cameron on Loch Lomond, and as the Place

\* *Register of the Privy Council*, vol. v., pp. 707, 722; vol. vi., p. 275.

† *Ibid.*, vol. viii., p. 309.

‡ Original Contract at Rosdhu: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii., p. 270.

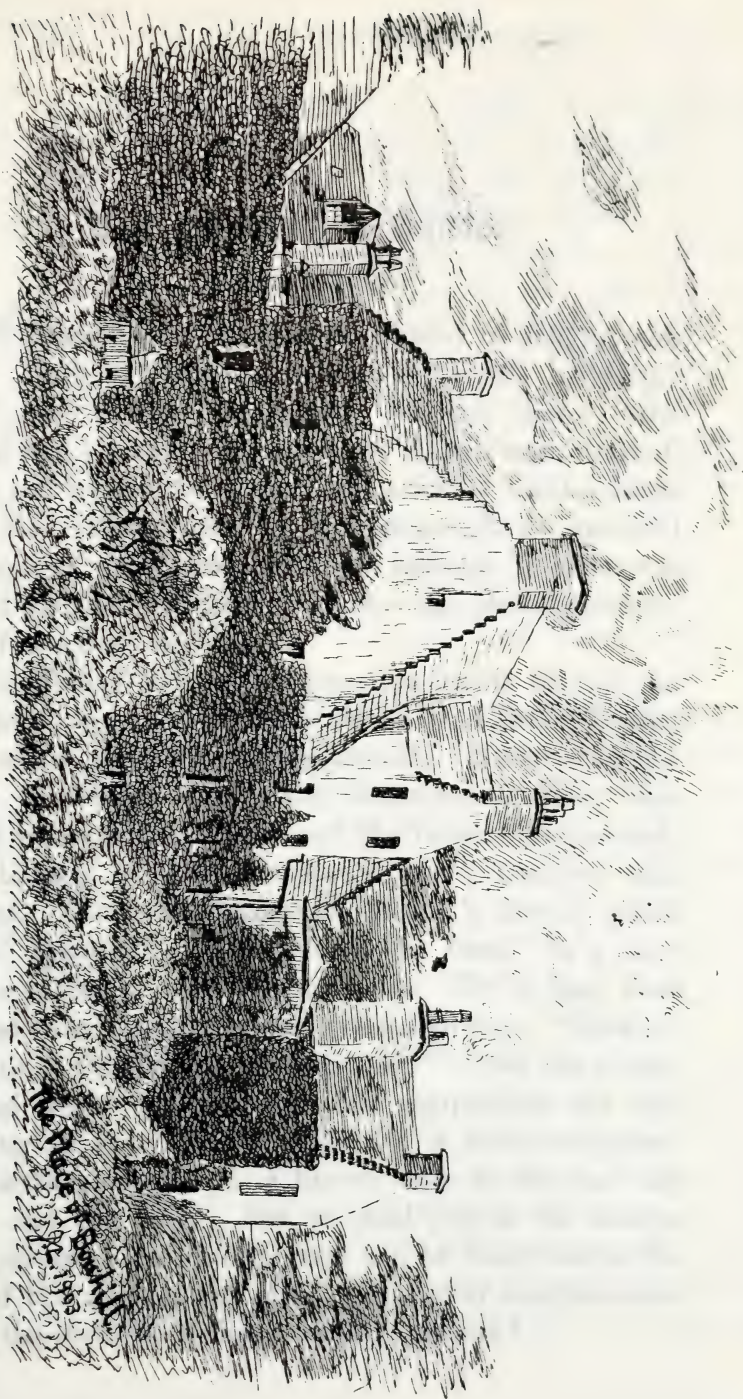
§ Smollett Papers: *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii., p. 182.





of Bonhill had fallen somewhat into decay, he removed to the mansion-house there, and it has continued to be the residence of the Smolletts since then. But the Place of Bonhill is still occupied by a tenant. It is a rambling building of no architectural pretensions, yet distinctly picturesque. The various portions have been erected at different times. The oldest part, that which is shown in the sketch which forms our illustration, bears the date 1642, and so must have been built by the last Mungo Lindsay.





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1875





## The Gathering at Dundee.

SEPTEMBER 1902.

**I**N Dundee, the provincial capital of Angus, the Earls of Crawford had their "Great Lodging," and in the Franciscan convent there, "the Greyfriars," many generations of them were buried. Long and intimate was the association of the Lindsays with the city by the Tay, and although no material evidence of that association now remains, Dundee was bound to be at one time or another the place of gathering of the Clan Society.

On Friday the 12th September about fifty of the members and their friends drove to Glamis Castle, the seat of the Earls of Strathmore. Historically the name of Glamis recalls the century-long feud that raged between that house and the house of Crawford; but history in this instance is less attractive than legend. For us the legend of Glamis is that of which "Earl Beardie" of Crawford is the hero. In a room of the castle he was playing cards. For a long time he had been losing, and was advised to stop. "Never," said he, "till the day of Judgment." And the ghosts of the fierce old earl and his companions are still playing at the "de'il's buiks" in a secret chamber, the entrance to which is known only to the earl, his heir, and his factor; but on wild nights the stamps and curses of the ghostly crew can be heard above the din of the storm; and what more proof can one want that the chamber is there and the players?



The external aspect of Glamis is familiar from engravings, but our party had the privilege of inspecting the interior, through the kindness of the family, who were then in residence. Before the ruins of one of our old castles the imagination seeks to reconstruct the broken walls into the place of abode that they once were. Here in Glamis we saw with the bodily eye the rooms that were the actual living places of men and women long centuries ago, in daily use by their descendants, and used, too, with a regard for modern comfort and elegance that yet shows no violent break with the past. The continuity of the ages, which is often so difficult to realise, was here clearly presented, and was made still more vivid by such a touch as the coat of Claverhouse hung over the back of a chair.

In the evening a reception was held in the Victoria Art Galleries, presided over by Mr Hugh Lindsay, Bangalore, India. Refreshments were served and a musical programme was gone through. Violin and piano selections were performed by Mr H. E. Loseby and Mr James Small respectively, and Scottish songs were sung by Miss Jane and Miss Carrie Lindsay and Mr W. S. Cunningham. In the course of the evening Sheriff Campbell Smith addressed the company. In accepting the invitation to be there, he said, he felt curious to see what like the present-day apparitions of the Clan Lindsay might be, because they had been so much distinguished in the history of Scotland for good and evil. He came there to study as best he could the lineaments of the Clan Lindsay, and he felt pretty confident that if he could decipher the features of all present and consider where these features came





from, taking shape from one generation to another, and from what he knew of the history of Scotland and the way the Clan Lindsay had been mixed up in it, he would be able to discover a history of the centuries in Scotland a good deal truer and more accurate than it was written in books. But, unfortunately, he had not studied the hieroglyphics of physiognomy to such an extent as to be able to decipher these lineaments, or indeed to tell a Lindsay from anybody else. However, the fact remained that the Lindsays had filled a great many turbulent parts in Scottish history. There was one thing in which it was impossible to refuse a great tribute of honour to the clan, and that was the part they had played in literary history. Sir David Lindsay of the Mount was really the first great poet that Scotland produced, and for nearly two centuries he held the same place in the estimation of the people of Scotland as Burns had done since his time. Sir Walter Scott recognised that he was one of the chief instruments in the Reformation, and had paid him a handsome, not too handsome, tribute in "Marmion." By those who looked at cause and effect it was considered that his poetry did as much to bring in the Reformation as did Knox's sermons. Sir David Lindsay was not the last blossom of the literary tree of the Clan Lindsay. There was Lady Anne Lindsay, the authoress of several popular songs and poems. He once had the pleasure of spending a few nights in Balcarres House, her birthplace, and one thing he remembered was seeing a pane of glass with the name of Anne Lindsay scrawled thereon with a piece of flint.

On the Saturday the company, now greatly aug-



mented, drove to Rossie Priory, the lands of which were once the appanage of Sir William Lindsay, younger brother of the first Earl of Crawford, and founder of the Dowhill branch of the clan, which still exists. On the way a visit was paid to the Western Cemetery, where a wreath was placed on the grave of James Bowman Lindsay, philologist and pioneer of electric lighting and wireless telegraphy; and Mr Stewart Lindsay made an appropriate speech. At Rossie Priory the party was received by Lord Kinnaird, who most kindly conducted it through the mansion-house, and showed its rare treasures of ancient art. Returning to the city, we sat down to dinner in the Royal Hotel, which stands on the site of the old Earls' Lodging. After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed by the chairman, Mr D. Hugh Lindsay, and had been duly honoured, Mr Robert Lindsay, L.D.S., proposed "The Imperial Forces." When the Clan Lindsay, he said, ceased to exercise their martial genius on their neighbours they turned it on the enemies of their country, and one of their finest Scottish regiments was associated with the Clan. When the Black Watch was first embodied as a regiment, it was put under the command of John, 20th Earl of Crawford, and was known as "Lord Crawford-Lindsay's Highlanders." Captain William Lindsay, Edinburgh, replied. Mr William Lindsay, Richmond, proposing "The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Dundee," said there had been times when the Lindsays were not very welcome in Dundee. There was some reason for this, because in ancient times the Earls of Crawford used to extract a good deal of money from the citizens, and





a man was quite justified in not liking one who took money out of his pocket. When Dundee was turbulent the King or Queen sent some of the Lindsays to keep order, and people did not like to be kept in order by anyone. But there were times when the Lindsays had done good service to the city. The Hon. Hugh Lindsay, in the last century, represented it in Parliament for many years; and there was Provost William Lindsay, who was not yet altogether forgotten. Bailie Robertson replied, and in doing so, expressed his full sympathy with the clan movement. Mr John Lindsay, Conylea, in proposing "Our Chieftain," spoke of the Earl of Crawford as a man eminent in many directions—as a scholar and scientist, and as the possessor of one of the three most important private libraries in the world. Mr A. H. Miller proposed the "Memory of James Bowman Lindsay." Bowman Lindsay, he said, was a silent, self-contained philosopher, who could separate himself from the concerns of the world and give himself up to study with the devotion of a mediæval monk; but he had an outlook to the future which no monk ever had. There was this curious complexity in his life. He was wrapt up in the past, but he saw far into the future. The hall in which they were now met was originally the Thistle Hall, and was the very place, in 1835, where James Bowman Lindsay showed for the first time in the history of the world the continuous electric light. There were few of the Clan Lindsay more worthy of recognition than this departed philosopher. He was one of whom any clan, any city, any nation might be proud. Dr John Lindsay, Glasgow, proposed "Success to the Clan Lindsay Society." He said the object of



the Society was to recall the memorable achievements of their forefathers, and make the members take a pride in these events. Monuments were raised to the great ones of the earth, their anniversaries were celebrated, and all wished to know something of their life and work. This was so because it was recognised that the example of the illustrious dead was still a potent influence for good, and it was for the same reason that such societies as this were organised. By cultivating and fostering the pride of race, they were laying the foundations of personal character. Mr Robert J. Lindsay, the Secretary, in replying, mentioned that Mr Robert Lindsay, Montreal, and Mr W. L. Boase had become members. Mr W. L. Boase, proposing "The Lindsays' Guests," said that those who in the old days were invited by the Lindsays to Finhaven might have some hesitation in accepting, but their guests had no dread in coming to that gathering. There was a curious prophecy, attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, that every Lindsay should be poorer than another, and every Ogilvie madder than his brother. If that prophecy was to be fulfilled, he preferred to belong to the Lindsays. With regard to Bowman Lindsay, Mr Boase said he remembered, as a boy, the late Mr Henry Drummond, a cadet of the Strathallan family, who represented West Surrey in Parliament, coming to Dundee. Mr Boase's father mentioned Bowman Lindsay to him, and he went to Lord Derby, on whose representation the Government granted Lindsay a pension of £100 a year. The first thing he did with the money was to go to Paris to compare some manuscripts he had with writings of Confucius, which had been brought to Paris by some





savants. Mr George Watts, speaking for the guests, in the course of his reply, referred to Provost Lindsay, and said he understood that two of his descendants were then present—one of them being Mr Boase himself, who was his grandson, and the other Mr William Lindsay, Richmond, also a grandson.

Other toasts followed, and the proceedings then terminated.

The Gatherings Committee acknowledge the great trouble taken by the Misses Lindsay, Bank House, Dundee, in helping forward the arrangements.



## A Lindsay Provost of Dundee.

**I**N 1849 a large party of mourners, accompanied by not a few of the townsmen of Dundee, laid in the graveyard of St Andrew's Church the body of William Lindsay, aged 82, a citizen for nearly sixty years.

In the year 1740 (about) his father, Martin Lindsay, had of necessity sold the last acre of the lands of Dowhill, a property which had belonged to his family for 350 years, and whose Castle still stands in ruins about two miles S.W. of Loch Leven. Martin and his brother James joined Prince Charlie in the '45, and, after undergoing many hardships, were taken, and tried for their lives. Martin was acquitted, and James was taken to London for execution, and "*was weel nigh tuck'd up,*" \* but he was reprieved at the last moment. Martin married, settled in Edinburgh, and had three sons, one of them being William Lindsay, the subject of this brief notice.

Born in 1767, he went at the age of six to the High School in Edinburgh, and was afterwards "bred to the law," and became a Writer to the Signet in 1789. Not having any liking for the law, he migrated to Dundee in 1792, started a business in the corn trade, married, and had five sons and seven daughters. During his long life in Dundee he took an active part

\* These words are taken from a letter, dated December 1746, in my possession, written by a friend of the family, then residing in London, who went to Kennington to see him hanged!





in the affairs of the rising city, and became widely known and highly respected in the east of Scotland. In 1803, when invasion threatened the country, he helped to raise a regiment, of which he was appointed captain. From 1827 to 1831 he filled various important civic offices, and was made a J.P. for Forfarshire, and from September 1831 to November 1833 he occupied the Provost's chair, being the first Provost after the passing of the Reform Bill. He had always taken great interest in the cause of education, and it was a special gratification to him that the foundation-stone of the Dundee Seminaries was laid in his year of office, on 9th August 1832. It was a great day in Dundee. A large number of the citizens gathered on the Magdalen Green, and marched in procession to the site of the Seminaries, and afterwards to the river bank, where the foundation-stone of the Grey Dock, the forerunner of the fine works now existing, was also laid, amid much enthusiasm. The ancestor of Lord Kinnaird, who kindly received the Clan at Rossie, took a prominent part at this ceremony.

In the graceful address to the Family, which is prefixed to the "Lives of the Lindsays" by the noble author, special stress is laid on the value and the interest of "the private virtues and domestic affections" of our forefathers, and we are urged to "follow them to their homes," and we "will there recognise many whom we may love, many whom we may imitate." This is my excuse for adding a few details of the private life of one in whom the domestic affections, so honourably characteristic of the Clan, were deep and strong.

The home of Provost Lindsay, from 1801, was beautifully situated at the east end of the town on



the sloping banks of the Tay, commanding magnificent prospects over the Firth, with gardens running down to the water. Owing to the progress of Dundee and the irresistible demands of the railway, not a vestige remains, and a cattle-market and the railway track cover the site. Here a happy family lived for many years, keeping open house, extending hospitality to a large circle of friends, who were ever welcome, among whom may be mentioned the well-known Bishop Low.

On one occasion the family were in considerable danger, and the father suffered terrible anxiety and great loss. In 1816 a very serious corn riot occurred. There was much distress in the town, and as the populace attributed the high prices of food to the exportation of corn, Mr Lindsay, being engaged in the grain trade, was the victim of attack. The mob besieged and ransacked the house by night, and the inmates, including several children, had to fly from the back of the house. In 1844 the Provost suffered a great bereavement in the death of his devoted wife ("a loss never to be made up to me in this world," as he himself said) to whom he had been married fifty-three years. At about this date he retired from business and public life, and resided chiefly with his married daughters, three of whom were settled in the neighbourhood. In 1846 he had the patriarchal enjoyment of gathering under one roof (in the house of his son-in-law, Mr C. W. Boase, banker, well known to many in Dundee) a merry party of thirty-seven children and grandchildren. Soon after his eightieth birthday he made a journey to the south of England on a visit to his relatives. A large party of friends went on board the London steamer to give him a





hearty "send off," but he sturdily declined to take any attendant with him, as he required no assistance. He spent the winter very happily, but in spring seemed anxious to return to Dundee, and he could not be persuaded to prolong his visit. He felt that he would not live much longer; he had promised his wife that he would be laid by her side in the Dundee Churchyard, and he "had never deceived her." He accordingly returned. His last year was spent cheerfully and contentedly in the homes of his daughters, occupying himself with reading and drawing, playing with and reading to his grandchildren, with much animation, his favourite poems and stories of Sir Walter Scott; and he was ever ready to converse with those who (as he said) "showed any disposition to talk to an old man."

On 17th April 1849, without sorrow or pain, he passed peacefully away. After his death a paper was found which he had written on his eightieth birthday, in a free, firm hand, without a mistake, blot, or correction. In it he briefly reviews his life, and concludes by "expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty for all the happiness he had enjoyed; he had no desire for a continued life, he looked forward confidently to a speedy reunion with his wife, and earnestly prayed that he might not, by a lingering illness on his death-bed, become a burden to his family," a prayer which was fully granted.

Surely we have here "the testimony of a virtuous, useful, and honourable life," well worthy of remembrance and recognition at a Clan gathering in Dundee.

W. L.



## The Gathering at Edinburgh.

JUNE 1903.

**L**IKE Glasgow, our Scottish capital has no special places associated with the Lindsays. But the general interests surrounding Edinburgh and its great historical associations doubtless moved the Society to choose Edinburgh for our Annual Gathering.

On Friday, 19th June, through the kindness of the late Treasurer, Mr James Lindsay, J.P., Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh, the members and their friends (a party of over ninety) were driven to Hopetoun House, the residence of the Marquis of Linlithgow, the weather being beautiful. On returning to town in the evening the party were entertained to tea at Edzell Lodge by Mr and Mrs Lindsay. Although the former was then in a very weak state of health, he was able to welcome the members, and to address them with his wonted vigour and kindness.

On Saturday, the 20th, a party of over fifty travelled to Gosford House, Aberlady, when they were permitted to see through part of the magnificent house, and to inspect the valuable collection of paintings, etc. A photograph of the party was taken in the grounds.

In the evening the special "Gathering" took the form of an "At Home," held in Messrs Ferguson and Forrester's Rooms, Princes Street, presided over by the Rev. W. J. C. Lindsay, rector, Llanvair, Abergavenny. After a few appropriate remarks from the chair, an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental





music, recitations, and dancing was gone through. The attendance at the Gathering was unfortunately very small, and the general feeling was expressed that a day in September would be found more suitable for future Gatherings.



## The Lindsays and Haddingtonshire.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

*Compiled by Dr J. G. WALLACE-JAMES, Provost of Haddington.*

**T**HE Lindsay family, on its migration from the south towards the north, early acquired broad lands in the level plains between the blue waters of the Firth of Forth and the distant Lammermuir Hills. Very early in record history we find a branch of this wide spreading tree holding sway at Luffness on Aberlady Bay, renowned centuries before for its connection with Thenew, mother of Glasgow's patron saint, St. Mungo. From the Cartulary of Newbattle we find that William Lindsay granted to the monks of that Cistercian House that they should be free of payment of all custom or toll on the goods shipped by them at his Port of Luffness, or, according to the old form of the name, Luffenauch. The chief goods exported would be wool, as the monks of Newbattle, like all the Cistercians, were great farmers, owning great flocks of sheep on their various estates. The present mansion of Newbattle Abbey, situated on the Esk near Dalkeith, is the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, and contains in the lower part remains of the building raised many hundred years ago by the monks of old. These old monks were probably the originators of one of the greatest industries of East Lothian, and indeed of Scotland generally—that of coal raising. Seyer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester in England and a great Scottish landowner, granted





early in the thirteenth century a coal pit near Tranent to these monks of Newbattle. In spite of hundreds of years of digging and delving in the western district of the country, the present building of scores of homes for their work people by the Mossend and Summerlee Coal Company gives substantial promise of this great industry flourishing for ages yet to come.

The earliest owners on record of Gosford were the Colvilles, who held this land as vassals of the Lindsays, Lords of Luffness. Gosford was a favourite residence of the gallant James V., golf and archery being the nominal attractions. Sir David Lindsay, however, in some verses, which the delicacy of the present day forbids repeating, hints broadly that sport with Cupid's bow was the archery indulged in. On the death of Sir Gerard Lindsay in the thirteenth century, the representation of the family, with the broad lands, passed to Alice, his sister. Alice had married Sir Henry Pinckney, a baron of Northamptonshire, and with this marriage the immediate connection of Luffness with the Lindsays ceased. The Lindsays of the Byres were ennobled in 1445, as Lord Lindsay of the Byres first acquired the lands of the Byres and Garleton from Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. The earl had got these lands by his marriage with the Princess Margery, the youngest daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland. This marriage was celebrated with great magnificence at Berwick-on-Tweed, the bride getting, according to the chronicler, 10,000 marks and a noble dowry in Scotland. The princess is described by the old writer, Matthew Paris, as "*Puella Speciosissima*," and is said to have been much admired by King Henry III. of England.



Gilbert Marshall came of a very unfortunate race. He was killed in a tournament shortly before July 1241—when Margery as his widow received certain grants for her support—and was the second of five brothers who enjoyed the Earldom of Pembroke within the short space of twenty-six years. He is supposed to be buried in the Temple church in London, where the recumbent tomb of him or one of his brothers yet remains. The charter was in 1555 suffering from age, and long before now has probably been reduced to dust, as in that year, John, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, petitioned the Lords of Council and Session that this charter might be copied, and the copy to have the strength of the original deed as granted to his “forbears.”

The following is a translation of this charter:—  
“Let both the present and the future know that I, Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to David Lindsay of Brannilvewell, all my land of Garleton, and of the Byres, without any reservation as I hold them, with the meadow of Cattoun next the said land, and with common pasture and easements in the Moor of Gladsmuir; to be held and to be had of me and my heirs, freely and quietly in peace and in honour, in wood and plain, in land and water, in moors and marshes, in ponds and mills, and with all other easements belonging to the said land, as freely as quietly as any knight holds of us in the fee of Haddington, for the service of half-a-knight's fee for all service, tax or demand. I truly, Gilbert and my heirs, to David and his heirs, the said land with all its pertinents will warrant against all men as by my gift and





concession above, and that my present charter of confirmation may remain firm and stable, to the present charter I have attached my seal. Witness to this: Sir William, Bishop of Glasgow, Chancellor of Scotland, Sir Walter Bisset, David Mareschall, Nicholas de Wallis, Roger de Moubray, Robert Mynneis, Ralph de Noble," and many others.

The date of the charter was between 1233-41; and the clause giving easements and common pasturage in Gladsmuir was, three hundred and fifty years later, the cause of a long and expensive litigation between the then Lord Lindsay and the royal burgh of Haddington as to their respective rights to the said moor.

Patrick, sixth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, was a strenuous supporter of the Reformation and a bitter opponent of Mary, Queen of Scots. He was one of the commissioners sent to England to formulate the accusation against his unfortunate queen to Elizabeth. When in England he fell foul of Lord Hereis, who was as strong a supporter of Queen Mary as Lindsay was the opposite. The result was the following challenges, which show as pretty a sample of the complete letter writer as could be desired:—

"To Lord Hereis:—I am informit, that ye have spokin and affirmit that my Lord Regentis Grace, and his companie here present, were guiltie of the abhominabill murthour of umiquihle the King, our Soverane Lordis fader. Gif ye have swa spoken, ye have said untrewlie, and thairin have leyit in your throte, quhilk I will mantene Godwilling, aganis you, as becomis me of honour and dewtie, and heirupon I desire your answer. Subscrivit with my hands at Kingston, the 22nd day of December, 1568."—Patrick Lyndsay."

"To Lord Lyndsay:—I have seen ane writing of yours, the xxij of December, and thairby understands 'ye are informit that I have said, and affirmit, that the Erle of Murray, quhom ye call your Regent, and his companie, are gyltie of the Queen's



husband's slaughter, father to our Prince, and gif I said it I have leyit in my throte, quhilk ye will mantene aganis me, as becumis yow of honour and dewtie.' In respect thay have accusit the Queen's majestie, mine and your native soverane, of that foul crime, for by the dewtie that guid subjectes aucht, or ever has bein sene to have done to thair native Soverane: I have said, 'Thair is of that companie, present with the Erle of Murray giltie of that abhominabill treason, in the foirknowledge and consent thairto.' That ye wer privie to it, Lord Lyndsay, I know nocht; and gif ye will say that I have speciallie spokin of yow, ye lied in your throte; and that I will defend, as of my honour and dewtie becomis me. Bot let aucht of the principallis that is of thame subscrivye the like writing ye have send to me, and I shall point thame furth, and fight with sum of the tratouris thairin: For metest it is that tratouris sould pay for thair awin tressoun, off London this 22nd December 1568."

The House of Byres nestled in a hollow in the north side of the Garleton Hills, about three miles from the county town of Haddington. The house is approached by a narrow road directly from the west. It was along this now neglected and little used way that a surprise party from Edinburgh Castle came and carried off a great quantity of household goods, with numerous cattle and sheep. This success tempted the same party to repeat the foray a few weeks later, but Lord Lindsay, having got private notice of their coming, lined the thick hedges with his hacbutters to such good effect that "mony war slayne by schot of hacbut, and the lave fled hame quicker nor they cumit."

The House of Byres rose to a great height, owning land in many counties of Scotland, but the descent was rapid, estate after estate being sold. The last direct claimant died at the beginning of last century. Long ere that date the Byres estate had been sold to Lord Melrose, who, considering a title taken from a county more honourable than one taken from a monastery,





changed his designation to that of Lord Haddington. Lord Haddington, ancestor to the present owner of Tynninghame, sold the land of Byres with those of Drem to the ancestor of Lord Hopetoun, the present owner, who, after many years of service as Governor of Victoria, and latterly as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of all Australia, has recently returned home and received a step upwards in the peerage as the Marquis of Linlithgow.

East Lothian can claim a connection with the chief glory of the Lindsay's name in that of the "Maker of the Mont," old Sir David Lindsay.

The poet was descended through a base son from the Lord Lindsay of the Byres taking the designation of Lindsay of Garleton. Garleton is situated on the northern side of the range of hills of the same name, and is easily reached from Haddington, in whose old Burgh School Sir David probably received his early education before attending St. Andrew's University, where he studied about 1505.

"He was a man of middle age,  
In aspect manly, grave, and sage,  
As on King's errand come ;  
But in the glances of his eye  
A penetrating, keen, and sly  
Expression found its home ;  
The flash of that satiric rage  
Which, bursting on the early stage,  
Branded the vices of the age,  
And broke the Keys of Rome."

Romantically situated on the Gifford Water, just after it escapes from a narrow wooded gorge, stands Eaglescairn House, long the residence of a cadet branch of the Haliburtons, Lords of Dirleton. It was acquired in the eighteenth century by the marriage of



Patrick Lindsay with the eldest co-heiress. Patrick Lindsay was the representative of the Kirkforthar Lindsays, and *de jure* Lord Lindsay of the Byres. His father, also Patrick Lindsay, was Lord Provost of Edinburgh and member of Parliament when the Porteous riots took place, and many valuable papers connected with these stirring times are still preserved at Eaglescainie.

Far towards the east of the county, just where Lothian joins the Merse, stands, embowered with trees, Thurston House. This was long a seat of the Lindsays of Thurston, and of Craigie in Ayrshire, a branch of the chief stem of Luffness. Marriage carried these lands to the Wallaces of Riccarton, and in the chapel there Sir William Douglas swore allegiance to Edward I.





## Obituary.

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Mr JAMES LINDSAY, J.P., of Balgray.—By the lamented death of Mr Lindsay on 4th December, 1903, at his house, Edzell Lodge, Inverleith Terrace, Edinburgh, the Society has lost one of its original and most useful and enthusiastic members. He was elected treasurer at our first meeting in October 1897, and held office until 1902, when in consequence of ill-health he was obliged to resign. His interest in the Lindsays and their Clan Society was very great indeed. The following appreciatory notice is taken from the *Scotsman* of 7th December last:—

“A very good citizen of Edinburgh has passed away by the death of Mr James Lindsay of Balgray. Born in Edinburgh fifty-seven years ago, he was head of the firm of William Lindsay & Son, coopers and stave merchants, and was known to a wide circle of business men both in Edinburgh and in Leith. He had quite a hobby for the fine arts, and that, as his business prospered, he was able to indulge, until now his collection of paintings is of a large and valuable character. In it are many excellent pictures by Scottish artists. He was for many years an office-bearer and a pillar of the Original Secession Church, and outside of his own family circle, none will miss his generous sympathy and aid more than the members of that communion. Possessed of a fine tenor voice, he for many years, before the heart trouble of which he died overtook him, led as a labour of love the psalmody every Sunday in the Victoria Terrace Church.

“Mr Lindsay was a member of the Merchant Company, and a J.P. of Edinburgh. Of a bright nature and cheerful disposition, he had many friends who will mourn his untimely decease.”

He is survived by his wife and a large family. One of his sons now worthily holds the office of treasurer.



Mr JAMES LINDSAY, Jun.—Although not very prominent in the work of the Society, Mr Lindsay still took a deep interest in it. He also was an original member, and has since 1897 served on the Committee. Besides, he was from the first associated with the movement for the formation of the Society. His lamented death occurred somewhat suddenly, at 14 Dublin Street, Edinburgh, on 8th March, 1904. He is survived by one son and several daughters.

Dr ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Tranent, died at Portobello, 30th March, 1904. He was the eldest son of the late Professor Alexander Lindsay, M.D., Glasgow. Born 22nd May, 1848, he was educated in the High School of Glasgow, graduated M.B. from the University there in 1871, and qualified as L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, in the same year. After practising for nearly twenty years in Shap, Westmoreland, he removed to Tranent, Haddingtonshire, where he succeeded Dr Dodds, and continued in practice till forced on account of ill-health to retire in the spring of 1902. Dr Lindsay was a man of quiet and genial disposition.

Mr JOHN LINDSAY, ex-Bailie of Coatbridge, died there at his residence, Rosslyn House, 9th April, 1904. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Coatbridge, and was for years a member of its Town Council and a magistrate. He also took part in parochial work before the advent of the Parish Council. Mr Lindsay was a member of the Board of Management of the Clan Society and of the Western District Committee, the meetings of which he attended when his health permitted. He was seventy-four years of age, and had been living in retirement for some years past. He is survived by several married daughters.

Mrs JOHN LINDSAY, Conylea, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, died there, 18th November, 1904. Her kindly presence will be missed from our gatherings, as there has been scarcely a meeting of the Clan since the inception of the Society from which she has been absent.

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#### MARRIAGE.

23rd April, 1903.—Hon. ROBERT HAMILTON LINDSAY, captain Royal Scots Greys, third son of the Earl of CRAWFORD, and MARY JANET, daughter of the late Sir WILLIAM CLARKE and Lady JANET CLARKE. Married at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.





## Extracts from Old Registers,

Contributed by W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C.

### REGISTER of BAPTISMS of Bervie, alias Innerbervie, Kincardineshire, beginning 1 March 1698-1819.

1700. GEORGE LINDSAY, in Craig David, had a daughter called  
ELSPIT before sundry witnesses. *Nov. 26.*
1733. JOHN LINDSAY, wright in Bervie, a dau., ANN. *June 12.*  
— JAMES LINDSAY, in Bervie, a dau., JEAN. *Sept. 7.*
1736. JAMES LINDSAY, tennent in Bervie, a dau., ANN.  
*May 9.*
1740. JOHN LINDSAY, smith in Bervie, a dau., RACHELL.  
*May 4.*
1755. JOHN LINDSAY, farmer in Bervie, and ELIZABETH GREIG,  
his spouse, a dau., JEAN. *Oct. 15.*
1757. JAMES, lawful son to JOHN LINDSAY, tenant in Bervie,  
and ELIZABETH GREIG, his spouse, was baptized.  
*Friday, June 10.*
1766. ANN, lawful dau. of JOHN LINDSAY, merchant in Bervie,  
and JEAN CUSHNEY, his sp., bapt. *Monday, May 19.*
1768. JOHN, lawful son to JOHN LINDSAY and JEAN CUSHNIE.  
*Wednesday, May 25.*
1770. JEAN, lawful dau. to JOHN LINDSAY and JEAN CUSHNIE.  
*Saturday, Jan. 13.*
1780. ELIZABETH, lawful dau. of DAVID LINDSAY, in Bervie,  
and JEAN THOM, his spouse, bapt. *Tuesday, Jan. 25.*
1781. DAVID, lawful son of DAVID LINDSAY and JEAN THOM.  
*Sunday, June 24.*
1783. WILLIAM, lawful son of DAVID LINDSAY and JEAN  
THOM. *Monday, April 7.*
- \* Register since the Act imposing a Duty of three pence on each,  
commencing October 2, 1783.
1783. JOHN, lawful son to WILLIAM LINDSAY, maltmaker in  
Bervie, and MARGARET THOM, his spouse, bapt.  
*Wednesday, Oct. 15.*

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\* This note also occurs in the Marriage Register.



1784. JOHN, lawful son of DAVID LINDSAY and JEAN THOM.  
*Wednesday, Oct. 6.*
1786. ANN, lawful dau. of DAVID LINDSAY and JEAN THOM.  
*Thursday, Oct. 12.*
1788. ISOBEL, lawful dau. of DAVID LINDSAY and JEAN THOM.  
*Saturday, Nov. 8.*
1790. JAMES RICHIE, in Gourdon, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, a child, ROBERT, born Jan. 1, baptized 2nd.
1792. JAMES LINDSAY (*sic*), workman in Bervie, and ELIZABETH BUCHAN, a child born March 6, baptized 7th. Named WILLIAM.
1794. DAVID LINDSAY (*sic*) and MARGARET MILNE, a child born November 6, baptized 7. Named DAVID.
1794. JAMES WYNNAS and JEAN LINDSAY, a child (natural) born Dec. 6 and bapt. 11th. Named JEAN.
1797. ALEXANDER WILL and ANN LINDSAY, a child born March 29, baptized April 2. Named ALEXANDER.
- . DAVID LINDSAY, workman in Bervie, and MARGARET MILNE, a child born March 11, baptized 13th. Named JAMES.
1800. ALEXANDER WILL and ANN LINDSAY, a child born March 7, baptized 10. Named ANN.
1801. ALEXANDER WILL and ANN LINDSAY, in Bervie, a child born March 20, baptized 28. Named JEAN.
1803. DAVID LINDSAY and MARGARET MILNE, in Bervie, a child born November 18, baptized 27. RACHEL.
1808. ALEXANDER STEPHEN and ISOBEL LINDSAY, a child born 10 November, baptized 13. JAMES.
1810. JOHN NAPIEL and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, in Gourdon, a child born April 3, baptized 10. Named JOHN.
- MARRIAGE.—(ALEXANDER STEPHEN, in this place, and ISOBEL LINDSAY, in the parish of Benholm, having been regularly proclaimed, were married at Benholm, 28 August 1807, before witnesses.)
1815. ROBERT, lawful son of JOHN NAPIER and ELIZABETH LINDSAY (*sic*), in Gourdon, born May 1st, and baptized 14 ditto. 1815.
1817. WILLIAM LINDSAY, lawful son of WILLIAM WOOD and ELSPET LINDSAY, his spouse, born 28th, bapt. 31st August.





1819. ELIZABETH, lawful dau. of JOHN NAPIER, in Gourdon, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, his spouse, born 17 April, baptized 1 May.

*The two following entries appear here:—*

ANN, lawful dau. of JOHN NAPIER, in Gourdon, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, his spouse, born 5 Dec., and baptized 8 of said month, in the year eighteen hundred and eight, before witnesses.

JAMES, lawful son of JOHN NAPIER, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, his spouse, born 20, bapt. 25 March 1812.

#### MARRIAGES AT BERVIE, 1733-1819.

1743. BAILLIE THOMAS CHRISTIE and HELEN LINDSAY, both in this parish, contracted and lawfully proclaimed, were married. Nov. 10.
1754. JOHN LINDSAY, Treasurer of Bervie, and ELIZABETH GRIEG, in the parish of Arbuthnott, *married Aug. 29.*
1788. JAMES RITCHIE, in parish of Benholm, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, in this parish, were contracted Dec. 19, and married 30th.
1790. JAMES LINSDAY (*sic*) and ELIZABETH BUCHAN, both in this parish, contracted Oct. 30, married Nov. 14.
1796. ALEXANDER WILL and ANN LINSDAY, both in this parish, contracted June 3, married 16.
- DAVID LINSDAY, in this parish, and ELSPET DAVIDSON, in parish of Benholm, contracted July 10, married 30th.
1804. *\*(Pencil note).* The blank is to be placed to the account of John Christie, late clerk, no scrowls being delivered to me, as he refused to give them up. Here follows some marriages entered by Walter Guthrie, elder, by order of Kirk Session of Bervie, from authentic documents, and are attested by the ministers and elders, they having been neglected by former clerks.

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\* These entries, and the additions occasionally of omitted functions, illustrate the manner in which Registers were kept in Scotland. Entries were not made as the events happened, but were written in afterwards in batches.



## BIRTHS, 1819-54. Examined to 1830.

1808. JEAN (natural), daughter of MARGARET COLYSON, unmarried, and DAVID LINDSAY, weaver in Bervie, was born 15, and baptized 20 Feb. Andw. Colyson, the woman's father, being sponsor.
1822. WILLIAM, lawful son of JOHN NAPIER and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, his spouse, born 25, bapt. 27 February.
1824. JANE, lawful dau. of JOHN NAPIER, fisherman in Gourdon, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, his spouse, born 5, bapt. 10 June.
1826. JAMES, lawful son of JAMES MILNE, sailor, in Gourdon, and JANE LINDSAY, his spouse, was born 2, baptized 14 Sept.
1826. ISABEL, lawful dau. of JOHN NAPIER, fisherman, Gourdon, and ELIZABETH LINDSAY, his spouse, born 2, bapt. 16 Oct.
- . HELLEN, dau. of WILLIAM LINDSAY, seaman, and MARY GRAHAM, was born 28 Nov. and baptized 11 Dec.
1828. DAVID, lawful son of JAMES MILNE, fisher in Gourdon, and JANE LINDSAY, his spouse, born 21 Sept., baptized same day.
1830. ANDREW, lawful son of JAMES MILNE, seaman, in Gourdon, and JANE LINDSAY, his spouse, born 11th, baptized 19 August.

## MARRIAGES, 1818-54. Examined to 1830.

1825. JAMES MILNE and JANE LINDSAY, both in this parish. Married at Bervie, 23 Dec.

*Note.*—There is no Register of Burials.

REGISTER OF ABDIE, FIFESHIRE. <sup>1600</sup>.

Baptisms, 1620 to 1786. Examined to 1660.

1652. ROY. LUNDSAY (*sic*). Son, JAMES. May 30.
1657. WILLIAM LINDSAY, a child (natural) by BARBARA —, called MARY. Oct. 7

REGISTER OF CLEISH, KINROSS. <sup>1600</sup>. Examined to 1740.

MARRIAGES from 1702.

1703. JAMES LINDSAY, of Dowhill, and JEAN LINDSAY, in Kinghorn parish. Contracted 20 May. M. 17 June.





1707. Mr JAMES LYNDSEY, of Dowhill, and Mistres MARY WATSON, in the parish of Scoonie (and another couple). Contracted 27 Sept. Mar. 6 Nov.

## BAPTISMS from 1700.

1704. MARGARET LINDSAY, to JAMES, of Dowhill, bapt. 24 Feb.  
1708. MARGARET LINDSAY, to Mr JAMES, Dowhill, baptized by his own sort, 19 Nov.  
1710. MARTINE LINDSAY, to Mr JAMES, of Dowhill, baptized by his own sort, 2 Sept.  
1712. MARY LINDSAY, to Mr JAMES, of Dowhill, baptized his own way, 30 May.  
1714. JAMES LINDSAY, to Mr JAMES, of Dowhill, baptized his own way, 30 May.  
1716. WILLIAM LINDSAY, to Mr JAMES, of Dowhill, baptized his own way, 2 Feb.  
1718. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, to Mr JAMES, of Dowhill, baptized his own way, 28 Feb.



## Notes and Comments.

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THE Board of Management, believing that the *Publications* meet with the approval of the members of the Society, has in contemplation their continuance. Should this be carried out to the extent of five or six numbers—as many as would form a fair-sized volume when bound together—it is intended to print an index to the whole. The members should therefore preserve their copies with this in view. The editor invites assistance in making the work of some permanent value. Material which is supplementary to what is contained in the *Lives of the Lindsays* would especially contribute to this end. The *Lives* deals mainly with the history of the chief families; but the minor branches, from which, doubtless, most of the members of the clan have sprung, have also had their histories. These could be sought out and preserved in print. But, for doing so local knowledge and local resources are required, and those who have these at their disposal could give effective help. Statements of incident or genealogy that are vouched for by reference to original documents or reliable authorities are of value, and should be sent to headquarters. By making the *Publications* a repository of facts that will be available for some future historian the Society will have reason to feel that it is doing an appropriate and a useful work. The editor has to thank Mr Edward Wilson, Abbey St Bathans, for sending, through Mr William Lindsay, 18 South St Andrew Street, Edinburgh, some notes on the connection of the Lindsays with Abbey St Bathans.

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*Donatello*, by Lord Balcarras (London: Duckworth & Co.). Lord Balcarras is no novice in art criticism. That would be evident to us from the present book, even did we know nothing of his former writings. *Donatello* is the work of an expert,



## THE PRINCIPLES

The first principle of the science of the mind is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of receiving impressions from the external world. The second principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of forming ideas from these impressions. The third principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of combining these ideas into a system of thought. The fourth principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of acting upon the world. The fifth principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of feeling pleasure and pain. The sixth principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of reasoning. The seventh principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of moral action. The eighth principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of knowledge. The ninth principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of love. The tenth principle is that the mind is a faculty which is capable of wisdom.

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speaking his own mind, informed by direct study, and illuminating his subject with wide knowledge. To estimate the place of an individual artist in the development of art is no easy task, implying as it does a comprehension of the aims and achievements of predecessors, contemporaries, and successors; and the task is all the more difficult when the artist belongs to a remote period, and the chronology of his undoubted works as well as the authenticity of those attributed to him has to be determined mainly from the evidence afforded by the works themselves. When the argument is addressed to the student of art history whose mind is stored with the means of comparison—as it largely is in this book—the author's work is lightened, but the ordinary layman is unable to follow him. Lord Balcarres, however, succeeds in the more difficult feat of making even the layman realise the distinctive place of the subject of his monograph. With the help of excellently reproduced photographs of Donatello's works he shows what are his special merits and shortcomings, and the points that come up are illustrated by reference to the practice of other artists and the methods of other branches of art. These short dissertations on general principles—they are not digressions, but essential parts of the argument—are perhaps the most interesting portions of the book. Out of a study of his statuary under the author's direction there emerges in the mind of the reader a clear conception of the mental equipment of Donatello. A full appreciation of the book is possible only to the artist with his technical knowledge; but even to the mere Philistine it is an instructive and a delightful book, and one that improves with repeated readings. The monograph is a long one, but there is no padding; rather there is an excess of concentration. The style is lively and vigorous, sometimes, it must be said, running into looseness of expression, yet it would have been matter of regret had the fervour which carries the reader along been lost in the coldness of a more careful polish. The language is singularly free from the obscure jargon of art. Lord Balcarres knows what he means, and he lets the reader know. Altogether the author is to be congratulated on a notable work; and the Clan Lindsay



rejoices in this evidence that the old literary vigour of the House of Balcarres continues unimpaired.

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*Romantic Narratives from Scottish History and Tradition* (Paisley: Alexander Gardner) is a recently published work by the late Robert Scott Fittis. Two of the narratives are drawn from the history of the Lindsays. One of these, the Raid of Clan Donnachie, re-tells a well known incident in the career of the first Earl of Crawford; the other, the Evelick Tragedy, is a dark story of fratricide in the house of Evelick. Briefly the story is this. Sir Alexander Lindsay, the first baronet of Evelick, after the death of his first wife, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, married Rachel Kirkwood, widow of William Douglas, "Advocate and Poet." The second Lady Lindsay had to her first husband a son, James Douglas, who was a youth of about the same age as the baronet's eldest son and heir. James Douglas, apparently moved by envy, murdered the heir of Evelick, and was executed for the crime in 1682. Mr Fittis believes that it is this affair which is commemorated in the old north country ballad entitled "The Twa Brothers," and points out that the name Kirkland, which occurs in all the versions, is the name of an estate in the neighbourhood of Evelick. The editors of the ballad, who have tried to trace its origin, have apparently not been aware of the Evelick Tragedy. In the course of the narrative the author alludes to the tradition of the Carse of Gowrie, that the "Leezie Lindsay" of the song was Elizabeth, a sister of the murdered youth, but he shows that known facts are against the truth of the tradition. A hitherto unpublished version of the song is printed in the book. It was found by the author in manuscript within an old copy of Jamieson's *Popular Ballads and Songs*, and was stated to have been taken down from recitation in 1828.

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ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION, which is attracting so much attention at the present time, has for us a peculiar interest. Some day it will settle whether our name is to be definitely fixed on the map of the Antarctic regions or definitely removed





therefrom. This question—others might state it in a different way—arises out of one of the strangest stories in the history of geographical discovery. The beginning of the tale goes back to the first half of the eighteenth century. At that time it was believed that a great continent surrounded the South Pole, and stretched into the temperate regions of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, where it was fertile and populous. Acting on this belief, a French trading company, the *Compagnie des Indes*, sent out in 1738 what was the first real South Polar expedition, consisting of two ships under Lozier Bouvet. Bouvet discovered land south-west from the Cape of Good Hope. Believing it to be a promontory of the supposed continent, he called it Cape de la Circoncision, according to the naming of the day of its discovery in the calendar. He was not able to effect a landing, as the pack-ice extended for twenty or thirty miles out from the shore. Thirty years later another French explorer sought for Cape de la Circoncision, but without success; nor could it be found by Captain Cook in 1775. It was now, however, proved that there was no such continent as had been supposed; and the land seen by Bouvet, if it were really land which he saw, must have been an island. In 1808 James Lindsay, skipper of the whaling ship *Snow Swan*, came upon land near the place assigned by Bouvet for his cape. Lindsay lay off the coast for a week, but could not get on shore. Meanwhile his escort, the *Otter*, under command of Thomas Hopper, arrived and confirmed the discovery. The position of this land as determined by Lindsay was different from that fixed by Bouvet for the land discovered by him. Lindsay and Hopper were in the employment of the London firm of Enderby & Co., to whom Antarctic exploration owes so much. Another of Enderby's shipmasters, Norris, in 1823 found land in this same locality. He made out two islands, which he named *Liverpool* and *Thompson Islands*. A part of his crew which had succeeded in landing was storm-stayed on one of them for many days. *Liverpool Island*, as he described it, answered very closely to the description of the land seen by Lindsay; and it seemed that in *Liverpool* and *Thompson*



Islands there had been merely a rediscovery of Lindsay and Bouvet Islands. But the determination of the position as made by Norris did not agree with the observations of Bouvet and Lindsay. To clear up the mystery, Sir J. Clark Ross, in returning during 1843 from his third voyage to the South Polar Seas, visited this region and made search for the islands, but entirely without success; and Lieutenant Moore, in 1845, was equally unsuccessful in finding any trace of the solid earth in that quarter. Considering how difficult it is to be sure of land that is covered with snow, veiled in mist, and unapproachable from heaped-up ice, it was not unlikely that the explorers had been deceived in what they saw; and when some of the first navigators of the day were unable to verify the alleged discoveries, it was not strange that there should have been considerable doubt as to their reality. But the positive evidence was too strong to be set aside. It was, indeed, suggested that, being in a region where there is known to be much volcanic activity, the islands may have been of volcanic origin, and may have been again submerged by the forces which had upheaved them. Meanwhile there was set down on the maps a group of islands bearing the names of Bouvet, Lindsay, and Thompson. This, of course, was not a final settlement. The game of "mystifications" still goes on. The latest to take a hand in it was the German deep-sea expedition which sailed in the *Valdivia* in 1898. The *Valdivia*, in the course of her voyage, went in pursuit of these elusive islands. When the reckonings given by the discoverers were followed, no land was found, but when the mean of these reckonings was taken, land was met with. Yet the question remains, Was this Bouvet or Lindsay Island, or both, or neither? The solution of the mystery is still in the future.

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304 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.





No. 4.

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## The Lairds of Covington.

BY THE EDITOR.

“Who rides so fast down the Coulter braes,  
“The Devil, or a Lindsay?”

HE place names of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire are very many of them formed by the conjunction of a personal name with the suffix *ton*, meaning a town, or homestead. One such is Covington. In the early records it is written Colbanston, under many variations in spelling. Obviously it was the township of Colban; and it has been conjectured that the Colban alluded to was he who was one of the magnates of Strathclyde in the reign of King David I. During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there appear in the records several members of a family bearing the name *de Colbanston*, who were descended, it may be, from the original Colban, or were by some other right proprietors of Covington. At the close of the thirteenth century the family seems to have been represented by co-heiresses, Margaret and Isabelle de Colbanston. But the lot of these ladies had fallen in evil times, and their hold upon their inheritance was of the feeblest. King Edward I. of England, King John Baliol, and King Robert Bruce all intromitted in turn with the lands of Covington. As Bruce retained the power he had acquired in Scotland, his disposition of the barony became the final settlement. By him it was bestowed upon Sir Robert de Keith, Hereditary

# THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND  
FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND  
FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT  
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON  
IN TEN VOLUMES  
LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1791.

Marischal of Scotland.\* Sir Robert Keith, grandson and immediate successor of the preceding Sir Robert, made a grant of Covington to his nephew, John Maitland of Thirlestane, which grant was confirmed by a charter of David II., dated 5th November 1342.† The superiority, however, was retained by the Keiths, or was re-acquired by them, for it was in their possession in 1406.‡

The Lindsays first appear in connection with the district late in the fourteenth century. In the year 1368, one John de Lindsay had a suit before Parliament wherein he claimed the lands of Warrenhill in Covington parish. § As this claim was asserted again by another Lindsay, who was laird of Covington a century later, we may conclude that the John of 1368 was ancestor of the Covington family. Who, then, was he? The author of the *Lives of the Lindsays* believed him to be identical with John, son of Sir Philip, elder son of Sir John de Lindsay, who was High Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of Alexander III., and a cadet of the house of Luffness. The identification was based on the argument that the pedigree of the powerful barons of Covington cannot be traced further back than this John Lindsay who flourished in the middle of the fourteenth century; while the descendants of Sir Philip de Lindsay, one of the prominent men of his time, cannot be found after his son John, who also flourished in the middle of the fourteenth century,

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\* Robertson's *Index of Charters*, p. 11, No. 26. *Acts of Parliament*, Vol. I., p. 482.

† Robertson's *Index*, p. 58, No. 4. Irving: *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire*, Vol. I., p. 464.

‡ Robertson's *Index*, p. 162, No. 11.

§ *Acts of Parliament*, Vol. I., p. 505.





unless these descendants were the Lindsays of Covington. It was therefore presumed that John, son of Sir Philip, and the first John of Covington, were the same person.\*

But John, son of Philip, was a priest—he was a canon of Glasgow †—a fact of which Lord Lindsay was evidently unaware. He could not have been the same as the first John of Covington, nor could the latter have been in any way legitimately descended from Sir Philip, for it is practically certain that the line of Sir Philip ended in his son, the priest, and that his property passed eventually to his brother, Sir Simon.

Neither this nor any other attempt to connect the Covington branch with the main stem of the Lindsays has been successful; and it must be admitted that the founder of the family has not been identified. At most it can be said that probably he was a cadet of Luffness, and one who was no very conspicuous figure in his time, for in their origin the lairds were not the considerable barons that they afterwards became, but were at best merely sub-vassals of the Keiths.

The John Lindsay of 1368 may, for convenience of reference, be called the first of the Lindsay lairds of Covington. According to the author of the *Lives*, he acquired Covington by marriage with a daughter of Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlestane. ‡ According to the same authority, he had a son, Sir John, “Dominus de Cowantoun,” who flourished in 1424, and who was

\* *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 66.

† *Reg. Honoris de Morton*, Vol. II., p. 18.

‡ As supporting the tradition of the Maitland connection, Dr Maitland Thomson supplies a note of the following dispensation:—Nobilis Philip de Lindsay domicellus et nobilis Alicia relict of the late William Mateland: See of Glasgow: Philip and William in the fourth degree of consanguinity (= 3rd cousins). Granted by Clement VII. (Antipope), 31 March 1382.



father of Mr James Lindsay, afterwards Provost of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden. The last mentioned, again according to Lord Lindsay, was served his father's heir in 1434.\* But we find from the *Memorie of the Somervills* (Vol. I., p. 178), that one William Lindsay of Cavingtoun was on the inquest which served Sir William Somerville of Plain heir to his father, the first Lord Somerville. This was in 1435. The *Memorie* is a gossiping work that may not always be relied upon, but apparently the author had the document before him from which he quoted the name of William Lindsay of Covington as a witness. Possibly this William was an elder brother of Mr James, and having succeeded to the estate, died soon after without issue. It was the custom of the family until the time of their extinction to place one of the younger sons in the service of the Church, and it was not likely that James, if he had been the apparent heir to the barony, would have been dedicated to the priesthood. The probability is that he was a second son, and, succeeding his elder brother, he became the fourth laird. There are, no doubt, discrepancies in the dates given, which cannot be reconciled. The point, however, is of no great importance, though it is to be noted in view of any further research into this obscure period of the family history. By the time at which we have now arrived, Covington was held direct from the Crown.

“Mr James Lindsay of Colbantoun” was rector of Arbuthnot about 1440 or 1441,† when he witnessed a charter of James, “the Gross,” seventh Earl of Douglas. From Arbuthnot he was translated to the parish of

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\* *Lives of Lindsays*, Vol. I., p. 433.

† *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 11th Rep. App., Pt. VI., p. 212.





Douglas, whereby he became a canon of Glasgow and is so styled, the rectory of Douglas being a prebend of the cathedral.\* This was in 1443. In the same year, William, eighth Earl of Douglas, succeeded his father James, "the Gross," and Lindsay became his secretary. † The family of Covington at this time was in some way related to the Douglasses, and to the Douglas interest Mr James owed his rapid advancement in the Church. He seems to have been the "Mr James Lindsay, our kinsman," who was presented by Earl William to the kirk of his lordship of Hawick, when it was erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Bothwell. ‡ If so, he must have held the appointment along with the more important rectory of Douglas, serving the cure by a vicar. Very soon, however, a position of greater honour and influence presented itself. The provostship of the collegiate church of Lincluden falling vacant, whom could the Chapter more fittingly choose than Lindsay, an undoubtedly able man, one who was already high in the service of the Church, whose social rank was in keeping with the dignity of the office, and who, moreover, was the favourite priest of the Douglas chief, to whose family the establishment owed its rich endow-

\* *Laing Charters*, No. 122.

*Douglas Book* ; Fraser, Vol. III., pp. 426, 428.

† *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 14th Rep. App., Pt. III., p. 25.

*Reg. Mag.* Sig. IV., 58.

‡ *Reg. Epis. Glasg.*, Vol. II., p. 366.

This James Lindsay has been identified with James Lindsay, afterwards Dean of Glasgow, a son of Sir William of Rossie. (*Clan Publications*, No. 2, p. 20; and elsewhere.) A re-consideration of the old and some new evidence makes his identification with James of Covington more probable. Herein we have an example of the difficulty of distinguishing between James of Covington and James son of Sir William of Rossie, both of whom were members of the Chapter of Glasgow almost, if not quite, contemporaneously.



ments. Accordingly, Lindsay was elected provost, and in the same year, 1449, he was a member of an important embassy sent to England.\* From that time until his death twenty years later he took a part in the political movements of his day.

When King James I. returned from his captivity in England he set himself resolutely to reduce the exorbitant power and curb the unbounded lawlessness of the great nobles. After his assassination the statesmen who carried on the government during the minority of James II., had in mind to continue the same policy. The young Earl of Douglas and his only brother, were, after a mock trial, sent to execution. The vast territory of the earldom was broken up, passing to different heirs according to the different tenures of the lands, while the chiefship fell to James, "the Gross," who succeeded his grand-nephew as seventh earl. So long as he lived his indolence permitted the stroke of the government to be effective; but on his death a man of a different stamp came upon the scene. William, the eighth earl, promptly undid the result of his cousins' execution by marrying their sister, and so reuniting the family possessions. His material resources were now scarcely inferior to, if they were not even greater than, those of the king; and he further strengthened his position by entering into a league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross. Whether this league was merely for the purpose of checking the government's efforts to diminish the

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\* *Reg. Mag. Sig.* X. 133.

*Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. V., p. 336.

*Hist. MSS. Com.*, 15th Rep. App., Pt. IX., p. 10.

Rymer: *Foedera*, Tom. XI., fol. 235.





power of the nobles, or whether, as some have alleged, the Douglas aimed at supplanting the Stuart, the confederacy was a menace to the crown. Earl William was summoned to Stirling. The king remonstrated with him, and being met with contumacy, he, in a fit of passion, stabbed his rebellious subject with his dagger, and the ready courtiers completed his slaughter on the spot.

Had the Provost of Lincluden any share in this treason? The Earl of Douglas was his patron. He had shown him great favour, and for a time had employed him as his secretary. The Earl of Crawford was his hereditary chief. The traditional bond may not have imposed any very strict obligations of loyalty upon him, still there is evidence of familiar association between him and his chief, for he was a witness to at least one of the earl's charters, while his brother and nephew were bailies of his lordship of Crawford. William Douglas was eighteen years of age when he succeeded his father in the earldom, and he was no more than twenty-five when he met his death. The other two earls were also young men, and the three had pitted themselves against Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrews; Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow; and Crichton, Chancellor of the kingdom, experienced statesmen and experts in intrigue. The Provost of Lincluden was at this time a man of mature years, one who was devoted to politics, and who had already been employed on important business of State. Within a dozen years thereafter he had become one of the leading statesmen of the country, and was stigmatised by a contemporary writer for his "helynes" (craftiness or duplicity). So, without disparaging the admitted talents of the young



Earl of Douglas, one may suspect that the priest-politician, if he did not plan the league, at least supplied no small part of the finesse which the cause of the confederates must have required, if only to escape the too early attention of the Government.

From the time of his elevation to the Provostship of Lincluden, Mr James was much at Court. In 1452, when Earl William was slain at Stirling, he was Clerk Register and Chamberlain to the Queen,\* but the downfall of his patron had no ill effect upon his position; indeed, it was later in the same year that he was first given the custody of the Privy Seal.† Douglas was slain in February. Crawford, taking up arms, was defeated at Brechin in May. By August he and the Douglasses had come into the King's peace; and the King, conscious that their party had received strong provocation to rebellion and was not yet by any means rendered powerless, took steps to conciliate it; and it is not improbable that the giving of the custody of the Privy Seal to the Provost of Lincluden was one of these measures of conciliation.

The domestic peace so re-established lasted for three years, during which time Lindsay continued in office. In 1453 he obtained a safe-conduct to come to England for two years,‡ but did not avail himself of it, as we find from the records that he was continuously at Court until 1455. In that year, the Douglasses, rising again in rebellion, were completely crushed, and their lands and titles forfeited. In the same year Lindsay was deprived of his office, and was excluded from the

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\* *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. V., pp. 524, 554, 556, 606.

† *Ibid*, p. 491.

‡ *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, Vol. V., 1256.





King's Council and Court.\* He appears to have been too prominent a partisan of the Douglasses to escape being involved in their ruin, even if he took no active part in their rebellion; and, considering the facility with which men changed sides in the politics of the period, it may be set down to his credit that he shared in the misfortunes that had overtaken the house of his patrons when other more powerful adherents had saved themselves by desertion. He seems even to have tried to rescue something from the wreck of their fortune, for a mandate was issued to distrain his lands and goods for his having disposed of two chalders of oatmeal, part of the forfeited estate of the Countess Beatrix.†

During the next few years he lived in retirement, and we do not hear of him again until 1459, when he is mentioned as compounding for and remitting fines at the Ayre of Dumfries, having power to that effect from the King.‡ In the following year King James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh. The Queen assumed the regency, and with Kennedy, Bishop of St Andrews, Crichton, the Chancellor, George, Earl of Angus, and Lindsay, Provost of Lincluden, formed a strong government. “Ye said quene efter ye deid of king James ye secund take master James lyndesay for principale counsalour and gart [caused] him kepe ye preve sele nochtwithstanding yat ye said master James was excludit fra ye counsall of ye forsaid king and fra ye court for his veray helynes

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\* *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 87.

*Auchinleck Chronicle*, p. 22.

† *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 162.

‡ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VI., pp. 555, 556, 557.



and had bene slane for his demerits had not bene he was redemit with gold." \*

In spite of the unfavourable opinion of the chronicler Lindsay was evidently an especial favourite of the Queen, Mary of Gueldres, a woman of exceptional strength of character and one who was well able to choose the men and the means best adapted to her immediate purpose, the security of her young son's heritage. Lindsay had been her chamberlain soon after her marriage, and now when he had been recalled to Court he was entrusted with the management of much of her private business, receiving her pension and the rents of her jointure lands and making payments on her account, notwithstanding she had her steward in the person of Sir Henry Kinghorn. These and other references to his actings even after the death of the Queen, together with the statement in the *Auchinleck Chronicle*, that the Queen chose him as her principal councillor, indicate that his relationship to the royal family was one of greater intimacy than would naturally pertain to his position as a minister of State.†

Among his colleagues in the Government was George, Earl of Angus, Lieutenant of the Realm. This nobleman, distinguished as the Red Douglas, was head of a junior branch of the great house of Douglas. He was more nearly related to the King than he was to the chief of his own name, and he gave his powerful aid to the Crown in the suppression of the elder line of his family, the Black Douglasses. For these services he was rewarded by large grants from the forfeited

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\* *Auchinleck Chronicle*, p. 22.

† *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VII., pp. 31, 60, 152, 234, 455, and 512.  
Vol. VIII., p. 97.





estates of his kinsmen, among them the lordship of Douglas. Now, it was not safe for any dweller upon the upper waters of the Clyde to be on other than friendly terms with the lords of Douglasdale. It behoved, especially, the Provost of Lincluden, as Laird of Covington and a very near neighbour, to make his peace with the Red Douglas. This he did, and that so effectively that he obtained from him a grant of various lands.\* Thenceforth, in respect of these lands the Lindsays of Covington were vassals of the Douglasses, and for many generations they rendered faithful allegiance to their overlords.

To the Provost of Lincluden was entrusted the care of Queen Margaret of England when she fled to Scotland for refuge upon the defeat and capture of her husband, King Henry VI., by the Yorkists. At Lincluden she was lodged as the guest of the nation, and there being visited by the Queen of Scotland, the resources of the Provost must have been taxed to accommodate these two royal ladies and their trains, although the college had been, not so long before, a conventual establishment. In the other public business of the country, Lindsay appears in his capacity as Lord Privy Seal as witness to most of the royal charters of the period.† On two occasions he went to England to arrange a treaty of peace, the other envoys being the Bishops of Glasgow and Aberdeen, the Abbot of Holyrood, the Earls of Crawford and Argyle, Lords Livingstone, Borthwick, and Boyd, and Sir Alexander Boyd of Drumcoll.‡ We hear of him also going to

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\* Frazer; *The Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 91.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, lib. VI. et VII.

‡ *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, Vol. IV., 1341, 1350, 1362, and 1363.



various places on the King's business or to hold Courts.\* In the latter half of the year 1468 he became Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, but died before the end of the same year, having raised his family to its highest point of prosperity, with landed possessions in four counties.†

JOHN, afterwards SIR JOHN, LINDSAY, FIFTH LAIRD OF COVINGTON, was a younger brother of the Provost of Lincluden, and was put in possession of the family estates during his brother's lifetime.‡ From the time of the Provost's death until his own death he was continuously involved in litigation, and his history is an enumeration of the lawsuits in which he was engaged. First, he revived the old claim to Warrenhill, which his immediate predecessors had left in abeyance. The trouble had begun in the fourteenth century, when one John, the son of Walter, prosecuted Thomas Scott, a tenant of John de Lindsay, for pasturing his cattle on the lands of Warrenhill, and deforcing his, the pursuer's, sergeant. The case having gone against his tenant in the Justice Court at Lanark, John de Lindsay appealed to Parliament, claiming to be possessed of Warrenhill in fee and heritage, but the appeal was dismissed, apparently on technical grounds.§ John, fifth laird of Covington, instituted new proceedings by having the Sheriff of Lanark and his deputies discharged from acting in the matter. But Patrick Clelland, one of the Sheriff-deputes, gave sasine of Warrenhill to

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\* *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. VII., pp. 118, 152; Vol. VII., pp. 455, 512; Vol. VIII., p. 45.

† *Ibid*, Vol. VII. pp. 520, 593, 656, 670, 672.

‡ *Acta Dom. Conc. et Sess. MS.*, Vol. X., fol. 55.

§ *Acts of Parliament*, Vol. I., p. 505.





Livingstone of Belstane, who claimed as vassal of Lord Maxwell; and for his disregard of the royal prohibition he, the Sheriff-depute, was fined and commanded to ward himself in the castle of Dumbarton till he should be freed by the King. Livingstone then proceeded against the local landholders engaged on the inquest called to inquire into his claim; and they were ordered to be punished, in as much as they had disregarded an authentic instrument of seisin showing that the father and mother of the claimant had been conjointly infefted in the disputed property. Next, Lindsay sought to have the like punishment meted out to the jury in another inquest, which had found in favour of Lord Maxwell as overlord of Warrenhill, but in this he was unsuccessful. With such moves and countermoves, not omitting violent spoliation of the lands by Lindsay, the strife went on for a dozen years, till in the end it was settled conclusively in favour of Maxwell and Livingstone.\*

A similar case, in which, however, the position of Lindsay was exactly reversed, was being fought out at the same time. Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, as curator dative of Sir Gilbert Herring of Gilmerton, brought an action against the laird of Covington and his eldest son for the wrongous occupation of the lands of Cockburn in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh, in which lands the younger Lindsay was settled, while they were claimed by Colquhoun on behalf of his ward. The Lindsays summoned the laird of Ruthven, as overlord of the said lands, to make good their rights under him, but Ruthven did not appear. That they succeeded, how-

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\* *Act. Dom. Aud.*, pp. 14, 44, 86, 99, and 104.

*Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 7.



ever, in making good their claim is evident from the fact that in 1597 Cockburn and other lands were settled on the heir of Covington on the occasion of his marriage with Agnes Fleming.\*

John Lindsay, the younger, dying about this time, his widow and son sued the old laird and his son, Mr James, parson of Covington, for delivery of the writs relating to the lands of Kirkurd, which had been held by the deceased John under a reversion as the dowry of his first wife. It was found that Mr James had possession of the documents, and the court requested his ordinary, the bishop, to use his spiritual authority to compel the delivery of them.†

This laird of Covington was bailie of the lordship of Crawford, and had a liferent of the lands of Crookedstane within that barony. The fourth Earl of Crawford, "Earl Beardie," died in 1453, and was survived for about fifty years by his countess. To James, Lord Hamilton, the widow gave a lease of her tierce, and Hamilton brought an action to have it declared that the lands of Crookedstane, being held in liferent only, were subject to the tierce, in which action he was successful. He then sued the bailie for a third of the rents uplifted by him during nineteen years from the other lands within the bailiary, and also for certain profits of the office, apparently those connected with the tierce, and for other things, namely:—13 seisin oxen, 3 kye, 12 wethers of a bludwyt [a fine for bloodshed], 5 cushions out of the castle, 11 pewter vessels, 3 score stones of wool, a cow of a deforce, a salted ox, a mashing vat, 3 measures of provisions, 3 ox hides,

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\* *Act. Dom. Aud.*, p. 55; Acts and Decrees MS., CCCCLX., 74.

† *Act. Dom. Aud.*, p. 94.





and 2 crooks; also out of the castle of Crawford. Covington had to pay, but of course he was merely the agent of the Earl of Crawford, except in regard to the profits of his office.\*

Lindsay was engaged in still another action. By this he compelled James Lockhart, tutor or guardian to the young laird of Lee, a grandson of Lindsay, to provide "honourable sustentation" for his ward.†

This laird made a grant of the lands of Meadowflat to John Carmichael, probably a brother of the Countess of Crawford, Duchess of Montrose, and the lands gave their territorial designation to the descendants of the grantee, who became hereditary Captains of Crawford Castle. From the royal charter of confirmation obtained in 1511, it appears that John Lindsay had attained to the dignity of knighthood before his death, which took place in 1494.‡

The family of the fifth laird, as far as ascertained, consisted of

- (1) John, of Cockburn, of whom after.
- (2) Mr James, matriculated at Glasgow University, 4th Oct. 1467, §  
parson of Covington and Quothquan. ||
- (3) David, of Earl's Orchard and Wolfelyde ¶
- (4) Margaret, married as his second wife Robert, first Lord  
Fleming of Cumbernauld; died without issue.\*\*
- (5) Agnes, married Sir Mungo Lockhart of Lee, with issue. ††

\* *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 15th Rep., Append. VIII., pp. 64 and 65.

*Act. Dom. Aud.*, pp. 62 and 89.

*Act. Dom. Con.*, pp. 17, 18, and 33.

† *Act. Dom. Con.*, p. 128.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XVIII., 169.

§ *Mun. Univ. Glas.*, Vol. II., p. 73.

|| *Act. Dom. Aud.*, p. 94. *Act. Dom. Con.*, p. 128.

¶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 312; XIV., 474.

\*\* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IX., 34.

†† *Act. Dom. Con.*, p. 128.



John Lindsay, younger of Covington, married in 1465 a daughter of David Scott of Branhholm, and received with her as dowry the lands of Kirkurd in Peeblesshire. But he bound himself not to lift the rents or profits of these lands until a son of David Scott should marry a sister of his, the said John; and if such marriage should not take place through default of the Scotts, and they should pay to him between sunrise and sunset, "in the College Kirk of Lincludane, uppoun the hee altar of the samyn," the sum of six hundred merks in one payment, he would resign the said lands of Kirkurd.\* No such marriage took place, the young wife died without issue, and Kirkurd was resigned in 1475.†

John Lindsay was associated with his father as bailie of Crawford, and was settled in Cockburn, as already mentioned. He married as his second wife Margaret Somerville, who was probably of the family of Carnwath, and had by her a son John. He died about 1479 during the lifetime of his father.‡

JOHN LINDSAY, SIXTH LAIRD, was infeft in Covington in 1494, as heir to his grandfather.§ We have little information regarding him except such as is contained in the charters by which he alienated various parts of his heritage. The litigation of the fifth laird must have been costly, and it appears to have so strained his resources that he had to mortgage the lands of Polbooth.¶ During his time also, the town and lands of Covington were burned and harried by

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\* Frazer : *The Scotts of Buccleuch*, Vol. II., p. 66.

† *Ibid.*, p. 74.

‡ *Act. Dom. Audit.*, pp. 55, 94.

§ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. X., p. 769.

¶ *Act. Dom. Aud.*, p. 160. *Anandale Book*, Frazer, Vol. I., p. xxx. *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 15th Rep. App. IX., p. 14.





one John Douglas, "a traitor furth of England," and damage done upon them to the amount of 2000 merks.\* It is probable that the estate was heavily burdened with debt when it came into possession of the sixth laird. Although it is not clear that all the portions which he alienated were disposed of for payment, it is certain that those which were within the parish of Culter, namely, the lands of Birthwood, Stanegill, Isobelhill, Woodlands, and Wolfclyde, were sold outright to Mr James Hepburn, afterwards Bishop of Moray, who later bestowed them on his nephew, Alexander, Lord Livingstone.† It was therefore a much diminished patrimony which the sixth laird transmitted to his successors when he died about the year 1523.‡

His wife was Elizabeth Lyle, who was almost certainly a daughter of Lord Lyle. § By her he had

(1) John, seventh laird. ||

(2) (?) — Lindsay, rector of Covington, implicated in the slaughter of Weir of Stonebyres; Robert, Lord Lyle, his cautioner: perhaps the same as Mr James Lindsay, burgess of Edinburgh, who, as nearest of kin on the father's side, acted for James and Hew, sons of the seventh laird, 11th July 1562. ¶

(3) Roger.\*\* (4) Rolland.†† (5) Robert.‡‡ (6) William. |||

NOTE.—The relative ages of the various cadets has not always been definitely ascertained.

\* Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 26.\*

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XVII., 25, XX., 113.

‡ Act. Dom. Conc., MS., XXXIV., 29.

§ Act. Dom. Conc. MS., XXVII., 186, 213. John, Lord Lyle, in resigning certain lands in Dumbartonshire and fishing rights on the Clyde, did so with consent of John Lindsay of Covington, 14th October 1550 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXX., 460).

|| Act. Dom. Conc. MS., XXVII., 186, 213 ¶ *Ibid*, IX., 135.

\*\* Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 238.\*

†† *Ibid*, Vol. I., p. 132.† Acts and Decrees, MS., XXIV., 261.

‡‡ Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 257.

||| Accounts of Lord High Treasurer, Vol. VI., p. 90.



JOHN LINDSAY, SEVENTH LAIRD, was the eldest son of the preceding laird. He, with his brother Rolland and four others, was outlawed for the slaughter of William Weir of Stonebyres and two of his sons, "committit be way of Murthir, undir sylence of nycht, in ye Channonegate of Edinburgh." Lindsay, rector of Covington, whose christian name is not given, and who may have been another brother of the laird, was also implicated in the affair.\* This was one of those acts of violence so common at the time, and was followed by the usual procedure, outlawry, and then the granting of a respite, for, in this case nineteen years, during which time the offenders could not be proceeded against, and before the elapse of which the incident would probably be forgotten. John Lindsay and his accomplices in the slaughter of the Weirs were also "at the horn" (outlawed) for intercommuning with Robert Forrester and others, "Rebellis and Tratouris, duelland upone Levin." The sentence of outlawry prevented Lindsay from taking possession of the estate, and it was only after this had been raised by respite in 1526, and the Sheriff of Lanark had been ordered to receive him into the King's peace, that he was able to take seisin of Covington. In 1529 the Sheriff accounted to the Exchequer for £7000, the rents of the barony due to the Crown by reason of the non-entry.†

In 1523, the Duke of Albany, Regent during the minority of James V., made a military demonstration against England, but he did no more than cross the Tweed and unsuccessfully assault the castle of Wark. That a force of some fifty thousand men should have

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\* Pitcairn : *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., pp. 238,\* 132.\*

† *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. XV., p. 673.





left untaken a merely baronial residence is sufficient evidence of the distrust by the Scottish people of Albany and his policy. Many, indeed, had absented themselves altogether from the muster; and about twenty years later—in 1541—John Lindsay of Covington, Robert, his brother, and some of their friends, were called to account for thus “treasonably abiding from the Raid of Wark.” At this time there were very many State trials, the real meaning of which is lost to us for want of detail in the records, but there is a suspicion that the charges put forward were intended to give a semblance of law and justice to what was truly civil or religious persecution or private revenge. It may be taken as certain that there was something behind the accusation brought against the laird of Covington and his friends, but what that was is unknown to us. The accused, however, had sufficient influence to obtain a remission from the charge.\*

One of the trials above alluded to was that of Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, a celebrated architect, and the builder of Falkland and Linlithgow Palaces. Hamilton was accused of conspiring against the life of the King, was condemned to death, and his possessions confiscated. Among these was the hereditary coronership of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. This was given to Lindsay of Covington and his heirs,† but within a few years Hamilton’s son was restored to his father’s estate, Lindsay protesting in Parliament that he should not be prejudiced by the proposed rescinding of the forfeiture.‡

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\* Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 257.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVII., 123.

‡ *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. II., p. 433.



Out of the spoil at the disposal of the Crown through the rebellion of the Earl of Angus, the King granted to John Lindsay of Covington, for services rendered and to be rendered, an annuity of £10 from the lands of Corsrig.\* Yet he was not at enmity with the Douglasses, at least in his later life, for in 1545 he was one of the arbiters on the part of Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, brother of the Earl of Angus, in the dispute between him and Robert Douglas of Lochleven, as to the succession to the Earldom of Morton.† This grant of an annuity, although it was not a large one, must have been useful, as the family appears to have been still in financial difficulties, since a portion of the Mains (or demesne lands) of Covington was at this time sold to the Lord Fleming.‡

John Lindsay has left his name as a witness on a number of documents, among them the foundation charter of the Collegiate Church of Biggar.§ He was twice married. By his first wife, whose name is unknown, he had—

- (1) John, eighth laird.
- (2) Alexander (of Northflat?). He was contracted to marry Marion Loch, daughter and heiress of the deceased Andrew Loch, burghess of Edinburgh, 11 Sept. 1548. ||
- (3) Jean, married Tinto of Crimpcramp. ¶

In 1538 he married as his second wife Christian, daughter of Robert Dalziel of that Ilk, and widow of

\* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIV. 128.

† *Reg. Hon. de Morton*, Vol. II., p. 294.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXV., 160.

§ Hunter: *Biggar and the House of Fleming*, pp. 188, 605.

|| Testament of John Lindsay, quoted Hamilton's *Description of Lanarkshire*, p. 64, note. Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol., p. 369. Act. Dom. Con. et Sess., MS., Vol. XXV., 36.

¶ Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCXXV., 24; *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 652.





John Somerville of Cambusnethan. In the marriage contract entered into between them it was stipulated that John, the heir of Covington, should marry one of two daughters which Christian had to her first husband.\* After the death of the laird, which took place in 1551,† Christian Dalziel married John Crichton of Ryhill, whom she survived, and to whom also she bore a son.‡

By his second wife John Lindsay had—

(3) Bernard of Inglisberry Grange, of whom after.§

(4) James, in Auchintaggart; married, in 1575, Elizabeth (called in some records Margaret) Crichton, daughter of Ninian Crichton of Auchintaggart; died circa 1592.||

(5) Mr Hew, parson of Covington: married Katherine Arthur, and had two sons,

(1) Mr Hew, who had issue, David, Agnes, Katherine, and Euphemia.

(2) Mr Patrick, servitor to the Earl of Crawford.¶

NOTE.—Contract between Christian Dalyell, widow of John Lindsay of Covington, dated 3 Dec. 1552, and John Lindsay, now of Covington. John's brother Bernard, a son of Christian, is to have the parsonage of Covington, or if he declines when of age, is to have the ward and marriage of Marion Loch, in which case he is to resign the parsonage to his brother James or to his brother Hew. Also to procure for Hew a tack of Inglisberry Grange from Lord Somerville.—Acts and Decrees, MS., Vol. VI., 518.

\* Act. Dom. Conc. et Sess., MS., Vol. XI., fol.

† *Commissariat Record of Glasgow*.

‡ *Scots Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 403. Acts and Decrees, MS., XLII., 407.

§ In the *Lives* (Vol. I., p. 441) Bernard of Inglisberry Grange is identified with Bernard Lindsay of Lochhill, son of Thomas Lindsay, Snowdon Herald. His affiliation as given above is beyond dispute; see *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., pp. 565, 664; Vol. IV. p. 321; Acts and Decrees, MS., CLXVIII., 158.

|| Acts and Decrees, MS., LXVI., 103. *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 778.

¶ Acts and Decrees, MS., CLXX., 161; CCXXXII., 217. *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. VIII., pp. 137, 138.

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The seventh laird had also two natural sons,\*

(1) John, minister of Lesmahagow ; translated to Carstairs 1581 ; translated to Symontoun before 1592 ; married (1) Isobel, daughter of Wilkie of Provanside, by whom he had two sons, James and John (of whom below) and three daughters, (1) Elizabeth, married Mr Wm. Birnie, minister of Lanark ; (2) Anna, married Wm. Tailzefer ; (3) Isobel. He married (2) Janet Forrest, who died 12 Nov. 1603.†

(1) Mr James, A.M., minister of Dunsyre ; translated to Carstairs, 1616 ; proprietor of the lands of Paderuik and Kirkbank and of the Easter Mains of Westraw. He married Jean Livingstone, and had a son, John, who died in 1622 without issue, and two daughters. Mr James died in 1621.‡

(2) Mr John, minister of Carstairs 1621-1672 ; chaplain in the service of the Chapel Royal ; member of the Court of High Commission 1634 ; married Janet Melville.§

(2) Rolland.||

JOHN LINDSAY, EIGHTH LAIRD OF COVINGTON, succeeded his father in time to take up one of the casualties attached to the possession of the estates as being held in part from the Douglasses. On the 16th November, 1553, the aged Earl of Angus, writing from Crawford Castle, says he has been informed that it had been proclaimed free to all men to ride against his vassals—the lairds of Lee, Covington, Carmichael, and some others being particularly named. He bids his correspondent inquire into the truth of the report, and should he find it to be true, he is to warn Coving-

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\* Testament of John Lindsay of Covington, quoted Hamilton's *Description of Lanarkshire*, p. 64, note.

† Scott : *Fasti*, Vol. II., p. 327. Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCLIII., fol. .

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLVII, 106 ; L., 154 ; Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCLIII., fol. . *Abbrev. Retornat.*

§ Scott : *Fasti*, Vol. II., p. 318 ; *Lanark Presbytery Records* ; Rogers : *History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland*, p. cciii. ; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, P.R. IV., 24 ; Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCCLXXXII., 67.

|| Testament.





ton and Carmichael, then in Carlisle with the Captain of Crawford, that they may return home.\*

The occasion of this proclamation, if it were really made, is unknown to us ; but if the Douglas vassals were outlawed at this time, a possible explanation is afforded of an incident which occurred within a few months after the date of the Earl's letter. In 1554 Angus, going to attend a meeting of the Council, took with him 1000 of his followers armed and mounted. This was against the law, which forbade any baron to ride abroad accompanied by more than his household servants. It has been supposed that the Earl's action was intended as a demonstration against a proposed increase of taxation. Just as probably it was meant to demonstrate that the privilege of attacking the Douglas vassals under sanction of the law was a boon not to be lightly taken up. Arrived at the capital, the Earl's followers were refused admission, but they forced the gate and entered the city. The Queen Regent and Council immediately ordered Angus to ward himself in the castle. Accordingly, still escorted by his armed retainers, he presented the order to the constable, who said—

“But, my lord, I am here directed to receive you with but three or four to serve you.”

“Just what I told my lads,” replied the Earl, “but they said they durst not and would not go home to my wife Meg without me.”

‘The constable declined to receive his prisoner in that fashion, whereupon Angus “took instruments” in proof that he had complied with the Regent's com-

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\* Frazer : *The Douglas Book*, Vol. IV., p. 174.



mand and had been refused admission. He then rode off with his train to Douglas, remarking to a friend—

“I tell thee these Douglas lads are wise lads; they think it best at the present time to be loose and lievand [free and living].” \*

Such an example by one of the highest nobles in the land would not be lost on the smaller potentates. Covington, however, needed no prompting to act in a like manner in his own sphere when occasion served. In the same year he came under the notice of the Privy Council by assembling a body of 200 men armed with lances, culverins, bows and other invasive weapons, with whom he marched before sunrise to the barnyard of Mr John Somerville, Rector of Liberton, where Robert Millar, servant of the said Mr John, was cruelly hurt and wounded in his neck and other parts of his body to the effusion of his blood and danger of his life.† This is all the information we are vouchsafed in regard to the matter. As the record stands there seems a want of proportion between the expeditionary force and its objective. The enemy, however, was not the defenceless country priest that he might be supposed to be. Some months later, with a considerable following, he attacked the Covington men, when John Lindsay, natural brother of the laird, was seriously wounded. Later still, collecting his friends to the number of 100, he prevented the laird of Covington from attending the County Court at Lanark, a matter of some importance to him, since his attendance at this Court was the service required of him for his barony.‡

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\* Maxwell : *History of the House of Douglas*, Vol. II., p. 126.

† Pitcairn : *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 369.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 383.





These encounters were incidents in a family quarrel, for the Lindsays and Somervilles were intimately related, and Lord Somerville became cautioner for the good behaviour of both parties. Mixed up in the quarrel was James Johnstone of Westraw, "that stout asserter of his chief's interest, in whose just quarrelles and his owne defence he committed many slaughters, being one of the famousest border riders in his tyme."\* Johnstone also was related to the Somervilles, but he sided with Lindsay, and the two were hand-and-glove. Together they went to settle with John, brother of Lord Somerville, for assistance given by him to the Rector of Liberton. Somerville escaping from Rome-shaw, they pursued him to the dwelling-house of John Haithweye, officer of Archibald, Earl of Angus, in Gateside, beset the said house, and invaded the said John for his slaughter.† Herein Johnstone played the part of a good comrade, and such service called for a return in kind, which was duly rendered. Johnstone and the laird of Carmichael having deforced a Sheriff's Officer and taken him prisoner, carried him to the tower of Covington, where Lindsay obligingly kept him in custody for three days.‡

Such affairs were mere bickerings between neighbours, which the Privy Council certainly took notice of, but which were seldom visited with heavy penalties. In March 1583, however, Covington got into trouble of a graver kind. The Council taking into consideration that there was "rasing of fire and birning of cornis in maist treasonable and wickit maner, as alsua

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\* *Memorie of the Somervills*, Vol. I., p. 414.

† Pitcairn : *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., p. 383.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. I., p. 437.



slaying and hocking of hors and oxin, laitlie attemptit in divers pairtis of the realme," instituted an inquiry, and summoned Covington to present before the Council his sons, Mr James and Robert Lindsay, and his servant or tenant John, alias Jockie, Bannatyne, persons suspected as culpable of the said odious crimes. As the result apparently of the preliminary inquiry the laird himself and his two sons were formally charged with having, within the barnyard of Mr John Sharp, advocate, burned five stacks of corn containing four chalders of victual, or thereby, of wheat, barley, and oats; and the laird was warded in the Castle of Edinburgh to await his trial. After having been some six weeks in ward, which had been "bayth trublesum and coistly" to him, and "eftir langsum travell" in the matter by the Earl of Angus, it was agreed that he should be set at liberty on his finding sufficient security that he would come forward when called upon to answer to the charge. There is extant a letter from him asking his "speciall gude freind," the laird of Lochleven, to be his cautioner, and the request is backed by the personal appeal of the Earl of Angus, who says that Covington is anxious to be put to the knowledge of an assize, and that he, Angus, would in any event relieve the cautioner of all liability.\*

The case having remained in suspense for many months, an audacious attempt was made to bring it to trial and to secure an acquittal by guile. William Somerville, near kinsman of the laird of Covington, went to Mr John Frude as if sent by the Lord Advocate, requiring him, as advocate-depute, to proceed

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\* *Reg. Honoris de Morton*, Vol. I., pp. 135, 136.





with the charge against the Lindsays on a certain early day. Somerville also supplied him with the names of those who were to form the jury, no doubt friends of the accused. At the hearing it came out that the advocate-depute had not been furnished with evidence in proof of the averments, and that the party aggrieved had not been summoned until the court was already sitting. On that account and in consideration of "the wechtines of the cryme, [it] being ane mater of Tressoun;" in consideration also of the case having been inquired into by certain Lords of the Privy Council at the command of the King's Majesty, the Justice refused to proceed in the absence of the Lord Advocate. Covington in spite of his protest was again warded in the castle.\* In his letter to Douglas of Lochleven he insists that the accusation was "ane fals and untrew report," and he seems to have been always ready to meet the charge, while the prosecution hung back from month to month. Probably he was innocent of this particular crime, but suspicion had fallen on him because of his notorious lawlessness.

The incompleteness of the records leaves us in ignorance of the issue of the case; but whatever it may have been, the laird was "loose and leivand" in the following year, when he, along with his brother, Bernard, and other guilty or suspected persons, was again summoned to appear before the Council, and he was ordered to surrender the house and fortalice of Covington.† During the next few years we hear little of his doings; but that they were not greatly

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\* *Reg. of the Priv. Counc.*, Vol. III.; p. 565. Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. I., pt. 2, p. 109.

† *Reg. of the Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., pp. 663, 664.



is only one affray recorded in which they were not the aggressors. The raiders of Eskdale, swooping down the Clyde valley on a foray, lifted some spoil, and were returning home when Bernard Lindsay, brother of the old laird, mustered a party and went in pursuit. Whether they fell into an ambush, or were defeated and captured in open fight, it is not reported; but half-a-dozen of the Lindsays and as many of their friends were despoiled of their horses and armour; while John Lindsay, Edward Tinto—a nephew of Covington—and Simon Fisher, servitor to Sir James Hamilton of Liberton, were slain. A detachment of the King's bodyguard sent to arrest the freebooters was put to flight. Some time afterwards, however, two of the Armstrongs concerned in the affair were captured and hanged.\*

The times were disorderly, even beyond the usual disorder which had prevailed in Scotland with little intermission for three centuries. It was the period of the Reformation and the Civil War consequent thereon, the first occasion on which the nation was divided against itself. In these civil commotions the laird of Covington was a "King's man," one of those who supported the Protestant cause and the Regents of the infant King, as opposed to the "Queen's men," those who adhered to the old faith and the cause of Queen Mary. The Queen's party held the city and castle of Edinburgh; the Protestant lords had their headquarters at Leith. Riding in 1571 towards Leith with an escort of ten men, conveying a large sum of money belonging to the Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent, John Lindsay of Covington was captured and carried

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\* Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II., p. 452.





into Edinburgh.\* Along with many others he was forfeited by the Queen's Parliament,† a forfeiture which those who decreed it had not the power to make effective. Fighting on the Queen's side were his connections by marriage, Livingstone of Belstane, and Dalziel of that Ilk, and when these were accused of complicity in the murder of Darnley and the two Regents, Covington went bail for them to the amount of £4000.‡

The eighth laird, who was probably married more than once, died in 1602.§ His family, as far as known, consisted of—

- (1) John, younger of Covington, of whom after. ||
- (2) Mr James, second son, Commissary of Lanark, 1588, 1603 : James, his son, ¶
- (3) Robert, in the Grange : had a son Robert, who had a son Bernard, the last named living in 1650.\*\*
- (4) Thomas, in the Grange.††
- (5) Gavin, of Glespin ; concerned in the slaughter of Lord Spynie : Lancelot, his son. ‡‡
- (6) Rolland, portioner of Nesbit ; married Janet Renny (or Ramsay) and had—
  - (1) William, his heir ; married Katherine Livingstone.
  - (2) Archibald.
  - (3) James. §§

\* *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 289.

† *Ibid.*, p. 243.

‡ Pitcairn : *Criminal Trials* ; Vol. I., pt. 2, p. 35.

§ *Abbrev. Retornat.*

|| *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., p. 404.

¶ *Ibid.*, Vol. III., p. 565 ; Acts and Decrees, MS., CXXVI, 303 ; *Clan Lindsay Publications*, No. I., p. 44.

\*\* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., p. 404 ; Acts and Decrees, MS., DCL., 132.

†† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 754 ; Acts and Decrees, MS., CCXLI., 116.

‡‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 754 ; Pitcairn, *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II., p. 529 ; *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. II., 2nd Series, p. 50 ; Acts and Decrees, MS., DI., 127.

§§ Acts and Decrees, MS., CXXVII., 323 ; CCCCLIV., 421 ; *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. VIII., p. 228.



- (7) William, in Old Aberdeen.\*
- (8) Agnes; married John Livingstone of Belstane; their son Alexander sold Belstane to Colonel James Lindsay, governor of Berwick.†
- (9) A daughter; married James Baillie.‡
- (10) (?) A daughter; married James, 2nd son of James, sixth Lord Somerville.§

John Lindsay, younger of Covington, was living in 1592-93, but he died before his father.|| He was a party in several bonds of caution, and he or his son subscribed a bond of union between William, tenth Earl of Angus, and various gentlemen of his name and friends for furtherance of the service of King James VI., 20 Dec. 1597.¶ He had issue—

- (1) John, ninth laird.
- (2) George; concerned along with his uncle Gavin in the slaughter of Lord Spynie.\*\*
- (3) Margaret; married William, brother of John Veitch of Dawick, 2 Nov. 1602; died August 1603.††

JOHN LINDSAY, NINTH LAIRD OF COVINGTON, was served heir to his grandfather, 19 Oct. 1602.‡‡ His was a quite uneventful life so far as the records indicate. In 1610, when this class of magistrates was first instituted, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and the appointment was renewed at intervals

\* Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II., p. 452; Acts and Decrees, MS., CCXXVIII., 139; CCXXIX., 349.

† *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., p. 565; Vol. VI., pp. 468, 742; *Commiss. Rec. of Lanark*; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLVIII., 236; L., 257.

‡ Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II., 452.

§ *Memorie of the Somervills*, Vol. I., p. 440.

|| *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 579.

¶ Frazer: *Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 314. *Reg. Priv. Coun.* Vol. III., p. 404; Vol. V., p. 579.

\*\* Pitcairn: *Criminal Trials*, Vol. II., p. 529.

†† Acts and Decrees, MS., CCX., 77; CCXVIII., 315.

‡‡ *Abbrev. Return.*



The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President of the Association for the year 1911.

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till his death.\* He married Agnes Fleming, only child and heiress of John Fleming of Baird, and his wife, Janet Crichton.† Eight thousand merks, part of her tocher of 16,050 merks, was paid on the 13th November 1602 by John, Lord Fleming.‡ After the death of Covington she married Thomas Fleming.§

The ninth laird died in 1623, || having had issue—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) A son,                                  | } both dead without issue before 1616.¶ |
| (2) Alexander,                              |   |
| (3) George, tenth laird.                    |   |
| (4) Rolland, portioner of Corniston.**      |   |
| (5) Alan, dead without issue before 1650.†† |   |
| (6) William.‡‡                              |   |
| (7) Agnes.‡‡                                |   |

The three youngest sons — Rolland, Alan, and William—were minors at the time of their father's death, and their uncle, George Lindsay, claimed the guardianship of them; but they brought an action requiring him to prove his claim, and the tutory was discharged. §§

GEORGE LINDSAY, TENTH LAIRD OF COVINGTON, was served heir to his father 4th Nov. 1623.|||| He married Lady Rachel Fleming, a daughter of John,

\* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IX., pp. 77, 488; Vol. X., pp. 211, 266; Vol. XIII., p. 343.

† Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCCLX., 74.

‡ Hunter: *Biggar and the House of Fleming*, p. 605.

§ Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCXCVIII., 254.

|| *Abbrev. Return. Commiss. Rec. of Lanark.*

¶ Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCCLXXV., 440; CCCVIII., 319.

\*\* *Ibid.*, DCI., 132.

†† *Ibid.*

‡‡ *Ibid.*, CCCCLXVII., 59.

§§ *Inquisit. de Tutela*; Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCXCIX., 85.

|||| *Abbrev. Return.*



second Earl of Wigton.\* He had been in possession of the estates for only five years, when he died in 1629†, leaving—

(1) John, eleventh laird.

(2) William, twelfth laird.

JOHN LINDSAY, ELEVENTH LAIRD OF COVINGTON, succeeding his father in 1629, held the estates until 1646, when he died without issue.‡ The only contemporary notice which we have found in regard to him is to the effect that he got a “protection” from Montrose.§ As during his lifetime his brother William is spoken of as tutor of Covington, it would appear that John was for some reason unable to manage his affairs.||

SIR WILLIAM LINDSAY, TWELFTH LAIRD OF COVINGTON, was served heir to his brother, 3 Sept. 1646.¶ In 1647 he was on the Committee for War for the southern division of the country.\*\* In 1655, in 1661, and again in 1678, he was a Commissioner of Supply for Lanarkshire; and in 1663 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county.†† Of Sir William’s personal appearance and of his character a vivid sketch has been handed down to us by sure tradition. He was distinguished by wearing a beard that was pictur-

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\* Hunter: *Biggar and the House of Fleming*, p. 605. *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. III., 2nd series, p. 492.

† *Regist. of Test.*, 11th April 1629. *Comm. Rec. of Lanark.*

‡ *Abbrev. Retornat.*

§ *Memorials of Montrose*, Vol. II., p. 328.

|| *Acts and Decrees*, MS., DI., 127.

¶ *Abbrev. Retorn.*

\*\* *Acts of Parliament*, Vol. VI., Pt. I., p. 815.

†† *Ibid.*, Vol. VI., pt. 2, p. 840; Vol. VII., pp. 91, 505; Vol. VIII., p. 224.





esque, no doubt, but not in the fashion of the day. He had been seriously ill, and it was at last believed that life had become extinct. The ceremony of "kisting," or putting the body in the coffin, was about to take place,—but the anecdote cannot be better continued than as it was told by the original narrator. "When the servants were about to enter to assist at the ceremonies, Isabella Somerville, Sir William's great-granddaughter, then a child, creeping close to her mother, whispered into her ear, 'The beard is wagging, the beard is wagging!' Mrs Somerville upon this looked to the bier, and, observing indications of life in the ancient knight, made the company retire, and Sir William soon came out of his faint. Hot bottles were applied and cordials administered, and in the course of the evening he was able to converse with his family. They explained that they had believed him to be actually dead, and that arrangements had even been made for his funeral. In answer to his question, 'Have the folks been warned?' (*i.e.*, invited to the funeral), he was told that they had—that the funeral day had been fixed, an ox slain, and other preparations made for entertaining the company. Sir William then said, 'All is as it should be—keep it a dead secret that I am in life, and let the folks come.' His wishes were complied with, and the company assembled for the burial at the appointed time. After some delay, occasioned by the non-arrival of the clergyman, as was supposed, and which afforded an opportunity for discussing the merits of the deceased, the door suddenly opened, when, to their surprise and terror, in stepped the knight himself, pale in countenance and dressed in black, leaning on the arm of the minister of the parish of Covington.



Having quieted their alarm and explained matters, he called upon the clergyman to conduct an act of devotion, which included thanksgiving for his recovery and escape from being buried alive. This done, the dinner succeeded. A jolly evening after the manner of the times was passed, Sir William himself presiding over the carousals." \*

Sir William did die in 1679, his will being registered in the Commissariat Record of Lanark on the 22nd August of that year. He had at least one son, John, and, it is said, four daughters. John Lindsay, who was indeed spoken of in his time as laird of Covington, would have succeeded his father as the thirteenth laird, had there been anything to succeed to, but already the estates were in the hands of creditors.† Sir William has been blamed for ruining his family by personal extravagance. The charge could only rest upon surmise, and it is just as probable that the fortunes of the Covington Lindsays, like those of so many other historical houses, were wrecked in the great civil wars of the Cromwellian period. The records of the time tell us very little of the last two lairds, but the fact that Sir William achieved knight-hood would imply that he played his part in the stirring events of his day, and if he paid a heavy price for so doing, he would be only one of the many who did so.

John, the son of the last laird, died without issue. But undoubtedly the blood of the old lairds runs in some of the many families of Lindsays who have con-

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\* *Lives of the Lindsays*, Vol. II., p. 287.

† Cases decided in the Court of Session : *Scottish Jurist*, Vol. XXV., pp. 572, 573.





tinued in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire to the present day. That any one in particular represents them in the male line, however, is probably beyond the range of proof.

#### THE COVINGTON LANDS :—

The Provost of Lincluden, by inheritance or by personal acquisition, came into possession of many scattered tenements of land besides the estate of Covington. Of these, the lands of Paddockcruke, Clowburn and Millhill, Woodlands, Birthwood, Stanegil, Isobelhill, and a portion of Wolfclyde, all in Lanarkshire; Reidbewis, in the county of Edinburgh; Polboothy or Polmoody, in Dumfriesshire; and a portion of Bold, in Peeblesshire, were by a royal charter dated 15th Feb. 1466-67, included in the barony of Covington by annexation.\* The barony so constituted was reckoned to be of the annual value of £40 Scots, according to what is known as the Old Extent, or £120 Scots, according to the New Extent, and it was holden of the crown by the service of attending three courts at Lanark.†

Locally situated within the barony, but not forming part of it, were the temple lands of Clydesflatt, Northflatt, Pacockland, and Cummerland, together of the annual value of £5 Scots, according to the old, and £20 Scots, according to the new valuation. These were holden of the Knights of St. John and their successors from a very early but unascertained date,

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\* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII., 109.

† Reports of Cases decided in the Court of Session, *Scottish Jurist*, Vol. XXV., p. 572.



the *Reddendo* being the payment of 4s. Scots annually if demanded.\*

From George, Fourth Earl of Angus, the Provost of Lincluden obtained the lands of Corsrig, Newhall, and Bowhous, in the lordship of Douglasdale, and there is still extant the document, dated 14th October 1462, by which he binds himself and his heirs "that the corn that growis on the said landis that salbe grundyn, salcum to his [the Earl's] myln of Drumalbane zerly, and pay sic like multir as the lard of Carmichel and the laif of the freehaldaris dois, in the cuntre about." †

A small portion of the lands of the Abbey of Dryburgh, known as the two merk land of the town of Inglisberry, situated in the adjacent parish of Pettinain, was held in property by the lairds of Covington from at least the end of the 16th century until their downfall. It paid a feu-duty of £1 7s. 8d., and was in 1630 estimated to be worth £40 of free annual rent. ‡

Glespin, in the barony of Crawford-Lindsay, and not either of the properties of the same name in the parishes of Douglas and Crawford-John respectively, was held of the Earls of Angus. § The lairds of Covington owned, in 1623, Arthursiels, but re-sold it to the Gledstones. || They were also for a time in possession of Stane, in the parish of Biggar; ¶ and

\* *Scottish Jurist*, Vol. XXV., p. 572.

† Frazer: *The Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 91.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (12 January 1580-81), V., 79. *Reg. of Dryburgh* (13 Oct. 1630), p. 381.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (5 Sept. 1528), XXII., 181.

|| *Abbrev. Retorn.* (4 Nov. 1623). *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire*, Vol. I., p. 433.

¶ *Abbrev. Retorn.* (4 Nov. 1623). *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VII., p. 526.





they had land and house property in the High Street of Edinburgh.\*

Some of these holdings were very small, and the identity of some of them has been lost by their absorption into farms of present day dimensions. Nevertheless, they made up together an extent of territory which should have been amply sufficient to support the dignity of men who never rose above the rank of minor barons, but who yet were of high consideration in their class. What became of the several portions of this estate, and what cadets of the family were connected with them, may now be set forth so far as these can be ascertained.

Earl's Orchard, in the parish of Traquair, Peeblesshire, apparently the same as the lands which are called Boil or Bold in the charter of James III., probably came to the Lindsays, with Covington itself, from the Maitlands, for we know that in the 14th century the Maitlands had considerable possessions in this parish.† In 1493 Earl's Orchard was granted by John, fifth laird of Covington, to his son David, who in 1500 resigned it that it might be re-granted to him and his wife conjointly.‡ Eight years later they sold it to William Murray of Shillinglaw, having previously obtained Wolfclyde.§ The superiority, however, was retained by the family ; for in 1627 the laird of Covington was required to attend a Wappenshaw at Peebles for his part of Bold (Earl's Orchard), but was

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\* *Laing Charters*, No. 191 (17 Sept. 1483). *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XII., 236 (21 Nov. 1490).

† Robertson's *Index*, p. 37.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 312, 387.

§ *Ibid.*, XIV., 474 ; XV., 26.



absent ; \* and in 1677 Sir William Lindsay, the last laird, was retoured heir to these lands. †

Wolfclyde, a small property near the ancient ford over the Clyde on the road between Symington and Biggar, was sold in 1510 along with other lands in the parish of Culter. ‡ The sale would not affect the possession of the *dominium utile* of the lands by David Lindsay and his heirs, but we hear of no heirs of his name, and Wolfclyde had certainly passed quite out of the hands of the Lindsays by the beginning of the 17th century.

Birthwood, which was also sold in 1510, is a small estate romantically situated among the hills in the valley of the Culter Water. It may have been settled before the sale on a cadet of the family, but the first Lindsay of Birthwood to appear in the records was John, who was living in 1591. § Although his descent from Covington is probable, it has not been proved. He seems to have been the son of "William Lindsay in Birthwood," and he had a brother Edward who was probably owner of the lands of Hartside, in the parish of Lamington, and father of John Lindsay apparent thereof. ||

John Lindsay of Birthwood married Elizabeth Menzies, and had issue—

- (1) William, his heir. ¶
- (2) Jean ; married William Ramage in Mosfennan. ¶
- (3) Isobel ; married Robert Crichton above Crook. ¶

\* Barns Writs quoted in Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire*, p. 151.

† *Abbrev. Return*.

‡ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XVII., 25.

§ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 672.

|| Acts and Decrees, MS., CLXXXIV., 24. *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. XI., p. 189 ; Vol. II., 2nd Series, p. 50.

¶ Acts and Decrees, MS., CCCXXI., 62.





William Lindsay of Birthwood succeeded his father in 1610.\* Between this laird and Menzies of Culter Allers there was much ill-feeling, resulting in various acts of oppression and violence. Their hostility was such that to avoid meeting they absented themselves from their parish kirk. For this they were called to account by the presbytery, and were ordained to make public confession of their faults from their own seats in the church, and to be gently dealt with.† Lindsay also got into trouble with the Presbytery of Biggar for his dealings with Montrose and the royalists.‡

During the disorders of the civil wars, John Brown of Culter Mains, for securing the writs and evidents connected with his lands, committed them to the custody of his friend, William Lindsay of Birthwood, "to be kept wtin his hous, as a place remote and reteired from all publicke hieways;" but the said house and all within the same, and among the rest "the saidis haill writs and evidents, were be ane sad and unexpected accident totallie brunt and destroyed with fyre."§

Andrew, son and successor of William Lindsay of Birthwood, married Margaret, a daughter of Menzies of Culter Allers, and Birthwood passed to that family—by purchase, it may be—and was subsequently sold by them. ||

\* *Abbrev. Retorn.*

† *Lanark Presbytery Records*, pp. 10, 11.

‡ Hunter : *Biggar and the House of Fleming*, p. 222.

§ Charter of Novodamus quoted in *Biggar and the House of Fleming*, p. 584.

|| Culter Allers Charters quoted in *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire*, Vol. III., p. 150.

Action : William Lindsay, son of deceased John Lindsay in Birthwood, James Menzies in Damebray and Jean Lindsay and William Ramage, her



We hear of no cadets of Covington in occupation of the lands of Isobelhill (*alias* Husbery Hill or Dambrae), Stanegill, or Woodlands, either before or after their sale to the Bishop of Moray. Paddockcruke, although included in the barony by the charter of 1467, was held only on mortgage from the Hamiltons, and was redeemed by James, Lord Hamilton, in 1498.\* Clowburn and Millhill were resigned in favour of Hugh Weir in 1513.†

The ten pound lands of Reidhewis were at the beginning of the 16th century disposed of in two portions, afterwards reunited into a free tenandry in favour of Adam Ottirburn of Auldhame, Lord Advocate. One of the original portioners was a John Lindsay, domestic servant to the King, but there is no evidence that he was connected with the Covington family.‡

The Grange, or Inglisberry Grange, was in the latter half of the 17th century occupied by Bernard Lindsay, a younger brother of the eighth laird. This Bernard in his manner of life was no more peaceful

spouse, against Thomas Lindsay in Grange, and Mr James Hamilton, Commissary of Lanark.

Thomas, alleging himself assignee of the deceased Christian, daughter of the deceased William Lindsay in Birthwood, and William Chancellor in Quodquan, her spouse, raised an action against pursuers before the said Commissary of Lanark for £151 18s, and the Commissary entered a decree, but is no competent judge, because there is feud between pursuers and Rolland Lindsay, brother to the said Thomas, sons of the deceased Lindsay of Covington, about the slaughter of Robert Brown, sister's son to the said James Menzies, who is in the second and third degree of consanguinity to William and Jean. The slaughter was committed by Rolland Lindsay. Thomas and the Commissary are in the full second and third degrees; and Janet Drummond, spouse of the Commissary, and ———, spouse of ——— Lindsay of Covington, brother's son to the said pursuer, are in the second and third degrees. They ask the Lords to transfer the case. Refused. 24 Feb. 1609. Acts and Decrees, MS., CCXLI., 116.

\* *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 299.

† *Ibid.*, XIX., 138.

‡ *Ibid.*, XIV., 8, 274., et XXII., 80.





than his brother. One only of his exploits may be mentioned. In 1588 John Drummond, gentleman-usher of the King's chamber (the father of the poet Drummond), complained to the Privy Council that Bernard Lindsay in the Grange had come to his (Drummond's) lands of Slipperfield, menaced the tenants and servants, and openly avowed that he would have their lives if he found them thereafter. He had come again on a second occasion, accompanied by Rolland Lindsay and Robert Watson in Carnwath, so that the workmen fled in fear, and the intruders repeated their threats against the tenants. Disobeying a summons to appear before the Council, Bernard and Rolland Lindsay were denounced rebels.\*

On the distribution of the church lands after the Reformation, Bernard acquired in feu-farm the property of the friars of Lanark, consisting of the place, gardens, and house of the friars, with four acres of land pertaining thereto, namely, an acre within the burgh roods of Lanark, an acre in the Mains of Lee, and two acres, called the vicar's croft, in the Mains of Carnwath, together with an annual rent from house property in the burgh.† Bernard was evidently a substantial man; on several occasions he became security for his friends to a considerable amount.‡ He had a son, also named Bernard.§ The latter married Jean, daughter of Robert Lockhart in Park, and they had an only son, John, who was living in 1636. ||

\* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 321.

† *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXVII., 123.

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. IV., p. 616; Vol. VI., p. 636; Vol. VIII., p. 664.

§ Acts and Decrees, MS., CXIX., 419.

|| *Ibid.*, CCCCLXXXV., 423.



At the same time as Bernard there was in the Grange, Robert Lindsay, who was probably the same as Robert, son of the eighth laird.\* This Robert made, in 1618, a disposition of the two merk land of Grange in favour of Robert, his son, who in turn granted a disposition of these lands, in 1622, in favour of John Lindsay of Covington in liferent, and Allan Lindsay, his son, and the heirs male of the latter. Robert Lindsay the younger had a son, Bernard, who was living in 1650.†

Corsrig, in the parish of Carmichael, was held of the Douglasses from 1462 until it passed with the barony to the Lockharts in 1694. John Lindsay, a cadet of Covington, whose exact affiliation has not been ascertained, was in Corsrig in 1595.‡ He left a daughter, Elspeth, who was probably his only child.§

Glespin was also held of the Douglasses. From 1619 till 1627, or longer, it was occupied by Gavin Lindsay, son of the eighth laird, he who was implicated in the slaughter of Lord Spynie. In later life he was in prison for debt, and had to resign his estate into the hands of his creditors. There is mention of his son Lancelot.||

In 1623, according to the retour of George, the tenth laird, there remained in possession of the family, in property or superiority, Covington and the Temple Lands, Stane, Glespin, Corsrig, Bowhous, Newhall,

\* *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 230.

† Acts and Decrees, MS., DCI., 132.

‡ *Reg. Priv. Coun.*, Vol. V., p. 230 ; Vol. VII., p. 237.

§ *Ibid.*, Vol. X., p. 525.

|| *Ibid.*, Vol. XII., p. 141 ; Vol. II., 2nd Series, p. 50. Acts and Decrees, MS., DVII., 136.





Arthurshiels, and Inglisberry Grange. Arthurshiels was re-sold, as already mentioned, to the original owners, the Gledstones. The temple land of Stane, in the barony of Biggar, which had probably come to the family by Lady Rachel Fleming, was, with its tower, houses, yards, croft, meadows, and other pertinents, sold by Sir William Lindsay to James Dickson, writer in Edinburgh, in the year 1658.\* What remained thereafter was, in 1694, put up to public auction, pursuant to a decree of sale obtained by the creditors of Sir William, and was sold to George Lockhart of Carnwath, son of Sir George Lockhart, President of the Court of Session, who held heritable securities on the property. The following extracts from the documents pertaining to the transaction are of historical interest :—"The said persewars are just and lawful creditors to the said umquhill Sir William Lindsay, and to John Lindsay, now of Covington, his eldest lawful son, as representing him and his legal rights, affecting the said lands and barronie of Covington, with the pertinents, as is above mentioned ; and that the said umquhill Sir William Lindsay was notoriously bankrupt, and his creditors are in the possession of his estate, by a factor appointed to them by the Lords of Sessione. Therefore, they said it was most just that, according to the Act of Parliament, a sale should be made of those lands." "The Lords of Council and Sessione aforesaid, sell, adjudge, and dispoine to and in favour of the said George Lockhart of Carnwath, his aires and assigneys, heritably and irredeemably, the particular lands above and under written." †

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\* *Acts of Parl.*, Vol. VII., p. 526.

† Cases decided in the Court of Session, *Scottish Jurist*, Vol. XXV., pp. 572, 573.



The Place or Castle of Covington is said to have been built between the years 1420 and 1440. At the end of the 18th century it was described as a stately ruin, and doubtless at that time the remains were more extensive than they are to-day.\* There are now left only a massive square tower and the great stone dovecot. The walls of the tower are nine feet in thickness, and so strongly built that they were allowed to stand because, as it is reported, building material could be got from the quarries more easily and cheaply than by their demolition.

Covington is not behind other ruins in having its romantic legend. This may be set down here, although we have found no historical foundation for it, and it may be told of other places. He who was heir to the barony at a certain time formed an attachment for a young woman in humble life. His father discovering this, with his own hand and unknown to any one, shut up the young man in the secret chamber to reflect for a space on his folly. It chanced that the laird immediately afterwards was stricken with apoplexy, and died. The absence of the heir at such a time was a mystery. Bye-and-bye some one reflecting on this and on the fact that the old laird on his deathbed had evidently been anxious to communicate something which his loss of speech prevented him from doing, bethought him of the secret chamber. The chamber was forthwith opened, revealing the lost heir dead from starvation.

*The Covington Arms*: The seal of the Provost of Lincluden displayed — gules, a fesse-chequée, argent

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\* Old Statistical Account.





and azure, in base a masche, or.\* Sir David



Lyndesay's Armorial of 1542 gives the same;† and the arms of Sir William Lindsay, as empaled with those of his wife on the wall of Covington church, are in agreement with both. Al-

leged variations on these arms rest upon doubtful authority.

The author has to thank W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., Windsor Herald, for a very careful revision of the MS. and for additional notes, founded upon valuable material collected from the unprinted records at the instance and at the cost of the Earl of Crawford, to whom special thanks are due. This material is indicated in the reference notes by the letters MS. after the title of the original source.

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\* *Lives*, Vol. I., p. .

† p. 117.





## Extracts from Old Registers.

Contributed by W. A. LINDSAY, Esq., K.C.

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### EDINBURGH BAPTISMS.

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( $\frac{685}{2}$ )

Stated to be the fifth Register since the first Reformation, beginning  
2nd Sept. 1610. Continued from L. Mag., No. 1., p. 46.

JOHN LYNDESAY, wright, CHRISTIANE LYNDESAY, maryed,  
a. d. n.\* MARGARET. w.,† Mr James Lyndesay, John  
Adnistonn. 14 Oct. 1610, *Sabb.*

THOMAS LYNDESAY, mercht., JEANE BICKARTOUN, a. s. n.  
ALEXANDER. w., William Nicolsown, Andrew Scott.  
16 Dec. 1610.

DUNCANE LYNDESAY, servand to David Lyndsay, jeiler, ELSPET  
TULLO, a. s. n. ISAAC. w., Mr Isaac Brown, John  
Lyndesay. 27 Jan. 1611.

Patrick Lyndesay, witness to JONET MINNIMAN.

DAVID LYNDESAY, jello<sup>r</sup>, AGNES LAWDER, a. s. n. ALEXANDER.  
w., Alex<sup>r</sup>. Clerk, baillie, Mr Alex<sup>r</sup>. Guthrie.  
31 March 1611.

JOHN HENRYSONE, armorar, MARGARET LYNDESSAY, a. d. n.  
ISOBELL. w., Mr Abraham henrysone, Laurence henry-  
sone. 11 July 1611.

JAMES BLAIR, tailyeour, JANET LYNDESAY, a. s. n. JOHN.  
w., John Napier, John Mulde. 4 Aug. 1611.

ROBERT LYNDESAY, scholemaister, ELIZABETH ABERCRUMBIE,  
a. s. n. JAMES. w., John Zawtie, James Maistertoun.  
15 Sept. 1611.

HEW LYNDESAY, goldsmyth, AGNES RAMSAY, a. s. n. JOHN.  
w., John Lyndesay, Robert Lyndesay. 22 Dec. 1611.

Hew Lindsay, witness to ALEX<sup>R</sup>. FAIRLIE. 13 Feb. 1612.

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a. d. n.\* = a daughter named.

w.† = witness.





- ANDREW LYNDESAY, armorar, ELSPET SON<sup>R</sup> (?), a. s. n. DAVID.  
w., Cuthbert Borthuik, David Brown. 25 Feb. 1612.
- THOMAS LYNDESAY, merch<sup>t</sup>, JEANE BICCARTOUN, a. s. n. JAMES.  
w., James Kynneir, James Hamiltoun. 5 May 1612.
- JOHN HAMILTON, cordiner, ISSOBELL LYNDESAY, a. d. n. MARGABET. w., John Lyndesay, John Watstone.  
31 May 1612.
- PETER HENRYSONE LORIMER, BARBARA LYNDESAY, a. d. n. MARIONE. w., George Hyslop, Charles Hall.  
22 Aug. 1612.
- ROBERT LYNDESAY, ELIZABETH ABERCRUMBIE, a. s. n. DAVID.  
w., Mr David Muirhead, John Lyndesay.  
25 Oct. 1612.
- DUNCANE LYNDESAY, serviter to the jailer, ELSPET TULLO, a. s. n., DAVID. w., David Hamiltoun jellier, Patrick Moscrop.  
21 Jan. 1613.
- HEW LYNDESAY, goldsmyth, AGNES RAMSAY, a. d. n. MARGARET. w., Lourence Pacok, George Gledstanes.  
1 April 1613.
- WILLIAM LYNDESAY, bower, MARGARET MONTEITH, a. d. n. CATHERINE. w., Thomas Layng, William Lowdiane.  
18 April 1613.
- John Lyndesay, w. to DAVID MUREHEID. 6 May 1613.
- Mr ALEXANDER LYNDESAY with JANET BALFOUR, a natural daughter, JEANE. 11 May 1613.
- CRISTALL LYNDESAY with HELEN HAISTIE, a natural son, JAMES. 30 May 1613.
- CRISTALL LYNDESAY with MARGARET BROWN, a natural son, JOHN. 11 Nov. 1613.
- John Lyndesay, witness to CATHARINE TROUP.  
25 Jan. 1614.
- JOHN HENRYSONE, armorar, MARGARET LYNDESAY, a. s. n. ROBERT. w., Alexander Gibsone, Laurence Henrysone, Robert Mackculloch. 6 Feb. 1614.
- ROBERT LYNDESAY, scholemaister, ELIZABETH ABERCRUMBIE, a. s. n. THOMAS. w., Thomas Lyndesay, Thomas Traquair. 18 Dec. 1614.
- ANDREW LYNDSAY, armorar, ELIZABETH SONCE, a. s. n. ANDREW. w., John Lyndsay, Andrew Smyth. 7 May 1615.



PETER HENRYSONE, LORIMER, BARBARA LYNDESAY, a. s. n.  
 JOHN. w., John Henrysone, armorar, George Heslope.  
 9 May 1615.

Maister ARCHEBALD LYNDSAY, physician, CHRISTIANE HERIOT,  
 a. s. n. ALEX<sup>R</sup>. w., Sir Alexander Hay of Forresterseat,  
 Archebald Prymrois. 1 June 1615.

John Lyndsay, goldsmith, witness to CATHARINE (MUREHEID ?)  
 8 June 1615.

Mr Patrick Lindsay, witness to JOHN AIRTHOUR.  
 9 July 1615.

DAVID BOWMAN, merch<sup>t</sup>., BESSIE LYNDSAY, a. s. n. DAVID. w.,  
 David Akenheid, James Tinto. 10 Aug. 1615.

WILLIAM LYNDESAY, armorar, LYLIAS RATRAY, a. d. n. MAR-  
 GARET. w., W<sup>m</sup>. Horsburgh, W<sup>m</sup>. Ratray.  
 31 Aug. 1615.

THOMAS LYNDESAY, merchant, JEANE BICCARTOUN, a. d. n.  
 ELSPET. w., John Murray, younger, Thos. Adinstoun.  
 3 Oct. 1615.

ANDREW LYNDESAY, tailyeour, AGNES ROBESONE, a. s. n. ALEX-  
 ANDER. w., Sir Alex<sup>r</sup>. Hay, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Ogilvie, Walter Scot.  
 5 Oct. 1615.

Robert Lyndesay, witness to CHRISTANE SMYTH.  
 12 Nov. 1615.

John Lindesay, goldsmith, witness to JONET CRAMOUND.  
 7 Jan. 1616.

John Lyndesay, witness to JONET CRAWFURDE.  
 21 March 1616.

ROBERT LYNDSAY, schole maister, ELIZABETH ABIRCUMBIE,  
 a. d. n. CHRISTIANE. w., James Chalmer, Alex<sup>r</sup>. Wylie.  
 9 June 1616.

JOHNE HENRYSONE, armorar, MARGARET LYNDESAY, a. s. n.  
 LAURENCE. w., Alexander Gibsone, Laurence henrysone.  
 28 July 1616.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to JOHN PARK. 2 Aug. 1616.

JAMES SYMSOUN, customer, CATHARINE LYNDSAY, a. d. n.  
 AGNES. w., James Syme, James Glen. 17 Nov. 1616.

Mr ARCHEBALD LYNDSAY, doctor of medecine, CHRISTIANE  
 HERIOT, a. d. n. CHRISTIANE. w., Sir James Skene of  
 Carriehill, K<sup>t</sup>., James Prymois, and John Lawtie.  
 15 Dec. 1616.





Sir David Lyndsay of Balcarres, K<sup>t</sup>., witness to JEANE FOWLER.  
26 Jan. 1617.

THOMAS LYND SAY, merchant, JEANE BICCARTOUN, a. d. n.  
MARIONE. w., Mr John Hay, Alexr. Dunlop.  
9 Feb. 1617.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to MARGRET KYNNEIR.  
15 May 1617.

ARCHEBALD DOWGLAS with MARGARET LINDSAY, a natural  
dau. JEANE.  
16 May 1617.

THOMAS LYND SAY with BESSIE CLERK, as she alleges but has  
not verified, &c., &c., banished, a natural dau. AGNES.  
18 Sept. 1617.

ROBERT LYND SAY, minister at Carstorphing, ELSPET ABER-  
CRUMBIE, a. d. n. HELEN. w., Alexander Fleeming,  
minister at Dalgairno and Closeburne, John Lyndsay.  
14 Nov. 1617.

THOMAS LYNDESAY, merchant, JEANE BICKARTOUNE, a. s. n.  
THOMAS. w., Gilbert Williamsone, Andrew Hay.  
15 March 1618.

John Lindsay, witness to BESSIE CARMICHAEL.  
29 March 1618.

ANDREW LYND SAY, witness to a natural child.  
17 April 1618.

GEORGE LINDSAY with MARGARET GILLESPIE as she alleges,  
&c., twins natural, MARGARET and AGNES.  
14 July 1618.

JAMES GIBSONE, taeler, ALESONE LYND SAY, a. d. n. JONET. w.,  
Robert Mure and John (Stone ?)  
28 July 1618.

Thomas Lyndsay, merch<sup>t</sup>., witness to ELIZABETH BELCHIS.  
27 Aug. 1618.

Thomas Lyndsay, witness to JONET, d. to Mr JOHN GALLOWAY.  
20 Nov. 1618.

Maister ARCHEBALD LYND SAY, doctor of physich, CHRISTIANE  
HERIOT, a. d. n. JONET. w., Sir William Scot of Elie,  
K<sup>t</sup>., Mr James Lawtie, advocat.  
21 Jan. 1619.

Johne Lyndesay, witness to CHRISTIANE WADDELL.  
28 Jan. 1619.



THOMAS LYNDSEY, merchant, JEANE BICKERTOUN, a. s. n.  
ANDREW. w., Andrew Hay, Mr Francis Hay.

30 May 1619.

ROBERT LYNDSEY, minister at Corstorphing, ELIZABETH ABER-  
CRUMBIE, a. s. n. DAVID. w., Mr James Thomsone,  
menester at houlis? David Nicolsone, merchant.

19 Aug. 1619.

Andrew Lyndsay, witness to ANDREW MILNE. 28 Sept. 1619.

DAVID LYNDSEY with SARA SINCLER, a natural daughter,  
MARIE.

5 March 1620.

Thomas Lindsay, witness to THOMAS BARBOUR.

9 March 1620.

ANDREW LYNDSEY, armorar, ELSPET SONCE, a. d. n. MARGARET.  
w., Alexander Burrell, Alexander M'Culloch, Alexander  
Stewman.

11 April 1620.

WILLIAM LYNDSEY, armorar, MARGARET TROTTER, a. s. n.  
JOHNE. w., John Weir, Wm. Hamiltoun.

30 April 1620.

Thomas Lindsay, witness to THOMAS WILSON.

4 June 1620.

JOHN GIBSONE, tailor, ALISONE LYNDSEY, a. d. n. JONET.  
w., John Hall, John Campbell.

14 Sept. 1620.

Thomas L , a witness.

28 Jan. 1621.

JOHN LYNDSEY, goldsmith, ELSPET LYNDSEY, a. s. n. JOHNE.  
w., John Ray, Hercules Cramond, merchants.

19 April 1621.

John L, a witness.

8 Dec. 1621.

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The EDINBURGH MARRIAGES to 1700 have been printed by the  
Scottish Record Society, and are not continued.





## The Barony and Castle of Crawford.

By ALLAN LINDSAY, JR., *Bearsden.*

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**I**N the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214, the greater part of the parish of Crawford was held by William de Lindesay in lordship of Swan, the son of Thor, a south country magnate whose family acquired lands in Perthshire and took the name of Ruthven; and in granting certain lands in Crawford to the monks of Newbattle, William de Lindesay undertook for himself and his heirs to render the services required from these lands to the overlord and to the King.\* This is the first Lindsay found associated with the territory of Crawford, which is so inseparably connected with their later history, and which they shortly afterwards held direct from the Crown.

“Newbattle became the favourite abbey of the Lindsays subsequently to William’s time, and the chain of charters by which his gift was successively confirmed and added to by his heirs, affords complete and connected evidence of their descent and pedigree for several generations.”†

Sir Gerard de Lindsay of Crawford died without issue in 1249, and the whole of his broad territories, both in Scotland and England, devolved on his sister Alice de Lindsay, wife of Sir Henry Pinkeney, a great baron of Northamptonshire, whose grandson, Sir Robert

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\* *Reg. de Neubottle*, p. 103.

† *Lives*, Vol. I., p. 23.









Pinkeney, claimed the Crown of Scotland at the competition in 1292, as the descendant of Alice de Lindsay. Sir Robert's brother and heir, Sir Henry Pinkeney, having no children, resigned his whole estates to Edward I. and his heirs, but Crawford and its dependencies had, even before his death, been seized and declared forfeit by the Scottish authorities, and bestowed on Bruce's staunch supporter, Sir Alexander Lindsay of Luffness, the heir male of the Scottish Lindsays.\*

Robert II., between 1370-1390, confirmed to Sir James Lindsay, his nephew, and a great-grandson of Sir Alexander Lindsay, and to a specified succession of heirs, the barony and castle of Crawford.† Sir James' cousin and heir of entail, Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, was, by solemn belting and investiture in the Parliament held at Perth, created Earl of Crawford by his brother-in-law, Robert III., on the 21st of April 1398, and this creation was accompanied by a regrant of the principal fief of Crawford "with a regality," and a herald called Lindsay was then created. It was, therefore, not by the more frequent form of creating the principal fief of the family or their whole estates into a comitatus that the Earldom of Crawford was constituted, seeing that their principal fief of Crawford still continued to be merely a barony.‡ This remained with the descendants of Earl David till the time of David Lindsay, the fifth Earl, who in 1467 resigned the superiority of the various lands, in the barony of Crawford, given in property to the abbey of Newbattle

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\* *Ibid*, p. 27.

† Robertson's *Index*, p. 133.

‡ Robertson's *Index*, p. 141.



by his predecessors, and these, extending to about half of the original estate, were erected, in favour of the monks of Newbattle, into the independent barony of Friarsmure,\* and it remained in the possession of the monks of this foundation until the Reformation. In 1683 it had become vested in the Hopetoun family, for in that year Charles Hope of Hopetoun, the first peer, is served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Friarsmure, all united in the barony of Hopetoun.

David Lindsay, the fifth Earl of Crawford, espoused the cause of James III. against the insurgent barons, and was by him created Duke of Montrose, on the 18th of May 1488, with the castle of Montrose, the rents of the burgh, and the customs of the port in full regality on the tenure of rendering therefrom a red rose yearly on the day of St John the Baptist; a herald was also created on this occasion under the name of Montrose. In 1495 the Duke was deprived of the barony of Crawford on the plea that he had alienated much of it without the consent of the crown, and it was given to the Earl of Angus, one of the prominent leaders of the insurgents.† But the tenure of Angus, even with the crown charter, was not secure. Fortune might change and the Lindsay forfeiture be rescinded. So he entered into an agreement, confirmed by a Decreet Arbitral, with John Lindsay, sixth Earl of Crawford, to the effect that the said Earl John should renounce all claim to the barony of Crawford, in consideration of receiving the superiority of one hundred merks of land in Angus and three acres in Crawford, for the “reservatioun and keeping of his stile of the erledome of

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\* *Reg. de Newbotle*, p. 233.

† *Fraser*; *The Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 152.





Crawfurd.”\* In 1498, the Earl of Angus made a contract of marriage with the beautiful Janet, daughter of Lord Kennedy, bestowing upon her his lands of Crawford-Lindsay in liferent. In 1510 Angus was deprived of the barony of Crawford-Lindsay on account of his having bestowed it on Janet Kennedy without the King’s consent. In the following year, however, it was granted to the Master of Angus, with the provision that in all future time it should be known as Crawford-Douglas. In 1528 the lands of Angus were declared forfeit by Parliament, and King James V. bestowed them on various nobles, Crawford-Douglas falling to Lord Maxwell, but in the course of subsequent disputes the King resumed most of them, and added them to the patrimony of the crown, thereby removing difficulties which might otherwise have proved dangerous.

While the barony remained annexed to the crown, James V. appears to have frequently visited the castle for the purpose of hunting, and, on one occasion, to have entertained the French ambassadors there. In the time of this King veins of gold and silver were discovered in Crawford, which proved so productive that from the metal gathered there a new gold coin was issued, the most beautiful of the Scottish series, and called the Bonnet piece, the King being represented on it wearing the national head-dress. In the entertainment of the ambassadors the King made some apology for the dinner, which was composed of the game they had killed during the hunting and hawking of the day, but he assured his guests that

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\* *The Douglas Book*, Vol. III., p. 155.

the first of these was the fact that the United States had no standing army at the time of the Revolution. The Continental Congress had no power to raise an army, and the only force it could rely on was the militia of the states. This was a serious disadvantage, as the British had a large and well-trained army. However, the British also had a major disadvantage: they were fighting a war in a distant land, and they had to transport their supplies and troops across the Atlantic. The Americans, on the other hand, were fighting a war in their own country, and they had the advantage of being able to recruit and train soldiers in their own homes. This was a significant factor in the American victory at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781.

The second of the three main reasons for the American victory was the leadership of George Washington. Washington was a brilliant strategist and a skilled commander. He was able to lead the Continental Army through a series of difficult battles, and he was able to keep the army together even when it was outnumbered. His leadership was a major factor in the American victory at the Battle of Yorktown. The third of the three main reasons for the American victory was the support of the French. The French had been at war with the British since 1756, and they were looking for an opportunity to weaken the British. The Americans provided this opportunity by fighting the Battle of Yorktown. The French then entered the battle, and they were able to defeat the British. This was a major factor in the American victory.

the dessert would make them some amends, as he had given directions that it should consist of the finest fruits which the country afforded. The Frenchmen looked at each other with surprise on hearing the King talk of fruits being produced amidst the bleak moors and barren mountains around them. The dessert, however, made its appearance in the form of a number of covered saucers, one of which was placed before each guest, and on being examined was found to contain gold Bonnet pieces, which they were desired to accept as the fruit produced by the mountains of Crawford.\*

On the accession of Mary in 1542 the forfeiture of the Angus estates was rescinded, and the Earl of Angus confirmed in the possession of the barony, and this was further ratified in 1567, when the Queen came of age. The barony of Crawford passed from the Angus to the Hamilton branch of the Douglas family, with whom it remained till the time of the Duchess Anne, who, with the consent of her husband, bestowed it on one of their younger sons, created Earl of Selkirk and Lord Daer. It remained with the Selkirk family till the latter part of the eighteenth century, when it was sold to Sir Geo. Colebrooke, Bart., whose descendant, Lord Colebrook, is the present holder.

The village of Crawford is said to have been erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of William the Lion, and it certainly possessed burgh privileges in the reign of his successor, 1214-1249. Sir Gerard de Lindsay, in a charter granted about that time to the monks of Newbattle, reserves the rights of his bur-

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\* *Tales of a Grandfather.*





gesses of Crawford, according to their common charter, to the easement of the woods of Glengonar, where there are now only two or three trees, at the sight of the abbot's forester. The village consisted of about twenty freedoms, which were not freeholds, but were held from the superiors of the land, and this establishment would seem to have been formed for the maintenance of their retainers. Each freedom consisted of four or five acres of croftland and the right to keep a certain number of sheep, cows, and horses on the hill or common pasture. This little community was governed by a birley court which met weekly, and in which every proprietor of a freedom had a vote. If a proprietor did not reside in the district, his tenant voted for him. The chief business of the court was to determine the proportion and number of sheep, cows, and horses which the respective proprietors should keep on the common pasture, and as there was little subordination in the court, it was remarkable for nothing so much as the noise that attended its deliberations. Besides the proprietors of the freedoms, who were called lairds, and their wives ladies, there was a subordinate rank who feued ground for a house and a yard.

The ruins of Crawford Castle stand upon a knoll that rises from a haugh on the right bank of the Clyde, where the Camps Water joins it. The sides of the knoll are clothed with trees, and in the summer time the ruins are so completely hidden by the foliage that one may pass close to the spot without noticing them. Yet they are of considerable extent, although but a portion of the castle walls remains standing. The south front facing the river is nearly entire, while parts of the east and west fronts rise to their full



height, but of the rest only traces of the foundations remain. These, however, are sufficient to show that the buildings formed a quadrangle about an inner court, agreeably to the description of it by Hamilton of Wishaw, written about the beginning of the eighteenth century, that "The Castle of Crawford is a square court with much lodging in it."\* That time was the only destroyer may be doubted, but whether time or man threw down the walls, the stones once fallen have been removed and put to other uses. Many years must have elapsed since the castle was abandoned to decay, for great trees are now growing on the place once covered by the castle roof. But it is evident that Crawford Castle was not once and for all abandoned to destruction. An effort has been made to preserve in some measure this interesting link with by-gone days, for the window openings, which are of large size, have been built in with stone and lime to give additional strength to the crumbling masonry. This work was done many years ago, for it looks as weather-worn as the structure itself. An examination of the ruins leads to the conclusion that the castle was not all erected at one time. Yet probably no long interval elapsed between the building of the earlier and the later portions, but whether long or short, the conditions that had to be met by the builders had evidently not greatly changed. The character of the masonry and of the architecture is the same throughout. The material is for the most part undressed stone, except at the angles and in the frames of the windows and doors. The eastern, and presumably older portion, is plain even to rudeness, while in the

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\* *Description of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*, p. 61.





western or newer portion there has been some little striving after aesthetic effect. In the former, the window frames have a plain bevelled edge, while in the latter they are ornamented with bead and groove. The lower storey appears to have been vaulted, as usual in such buildings, as one arched chamber is found in the older portion, while traces of another are visible in the newer part. Above those arches there were three storeys, and some of the stone brackets which supported the floors are still to be seen.

As the site is commanded by higher ground, it must have been selected before the power of gunpowder was known ; and, placed on a somewhat isolated and rising spot by the brink of a river often hard to cross, centuries ago it might have been a good place, where the way might be barred should the chieftain at the castle so will it. Not only must the site have been chosen before artillery came into use, but the present buildings must have been erected before that time. The walls are of slight thickness, the large window openings are those of a peaceful residence, little liable to serious attack, and there are no gun-ports. Old as the castle is, the ruins of which remain, it could not have been the original Tower Lindsay. A castle was standing here in 1175, for in a charter of that date in the Register of Holyrood, the chapel of the Castle of Crawford is mentioned.\* If this erection survived till the War of Independence, it must then have been destroyed. Its destruction, indeed, has been attributed to Wallace. The account of this, as related by Harry the Minstrel, is so full of absurdities, that it cannot be true in detail ; but that the castle was destroyed by Wallace may,

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\* *Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis*, pp. 42, 55.



nevertheless, be a fact, and that such an event did take place is made highly probable from the following considerations: King Edward of England made a perambulation of Scotland in 1296, arriving at Berwick on his return journey in August of that year, leaving Warenne, Earl of Surrey, as Governor of Scotland. Sometime during the same summer, Sir Robert de Pinkeney, Lord of Crawford, died, and in October a mandate was issued to Warenne to take the Scottish lands of Sir Robert de Pinkeney into keeping for the King.\* In the following February a precept was directed to the governor to give seisin of these lands to Sir Henry, brother and heir of Sir Robert de Pinkeney. During this interval Crawford Castle was doubtless occupied by an English garrison, and it was just at this time that Wallace began his public career by attacking small bodies of the army of occupation, particularly in Lanarkshire and the Southern Lowlands, so that he might well have been attracted by Crawford. The following is the account given by Harry the Minstrel of the capture of Crawford Castle:—

Wallace and Sir John the Graham, with forty men, entered Clydesdale after their exploits about Lochmaben. Resting in a secluded glen, it occurred to the leader to see whether or not the Castle of Crawford might be successfully assailed. Accordingly, with one companion, Edward Little, he proceeded to the village, giving instructions to the others to follow some way behind. In the village Wallace met a woman, who informed him that all the fencible men of the garrison, to the number of twenty, were at that moment carousing in the hostelry. Thither went the patriots, and, while Little

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\* *Rotuli Scotiæ*, Vol. I., pp. 36, 38.





kept the door, Wallace attacked the soldiery, slaughtering them with the completeness usually attributed to him by the admiring minstrel. Meanwhile, Sir John the Graham, coming up with the rest of the men, was peremptorily refused a share in the more exciting sport, and was ordered to attack the castle. The gate, which was apparently in an "ald bulwark" that surrounded the castle and its outlying offices, was set fire to, and the gate once down, there was none to offer resistance. The women and children found within were deported, and the successful Scots remained there during the night.

Upon the morn the houss thai spoilye fast  
 All thing that doucht\* out off that place thai cast  
 Tre wark thai brynt that was into thai wanys†  
 Wallis brak down that stalwart war off stanys  
 Spylt [th]at thai mycht, syne wald no langer bid  
 On till Dundaff that sammyn mycht thai ryde  
 And lugit thar with myrthis and plesance  
 Thankand gret God that lent thaim sic a chance.‡

If this exploit is, like so many others attributed to Wallace, only a myth, yet we may be sure that Crawford Castle did not escape the destruction that overtook practically all the fortified places in the south of Scotland during the wars of the period. It was particularly exposed to this fate, standing as it did upon one of the two principal routes between England and Scotland. It was soon rebuilt, however, for we may infer as much from the fact that Sir David Lindsay, son of Sir Alexander, made provision for the maintenance and service of the manorial chapel, and from the fact that

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\* Could be.

† Habitations.

‡ *Wallace Buik Fyfte*, v. 1138-1145.



several of his charters are dated from the castle shortly after Bannockburn.\*

Crawford Castle was probably again destroyed in 1383, when in a foray the English border nobles harried and burned the lands of the Earl of Douglas and the Lord of Lindsay. From this time onward it seems to have escaped the devastation of war, for to all appearance the present buildings date from at least the early part of the fifteenth century.

Throughout the time of its possession by the Douglasses the castle was used occasionally as a residence by the chiefs of that house.† It is recorded that the first Marquis of Douglas, early in the seventeenth century, added much new building to the old castle.‡

The office of Keeper or Captain of Crawford Castle was hereditary in the family of the Carmichaels of Meadowflat, it having been so granted in 1488 by David Earl of Crawford and Duke of Montrose to William Carmichael, probably a kinsman of the Duchess, Margaret Carmichael.§ The father of this William had shortly before this obtained the lands of Meadowflat, in Covington parish, from John Lindsay of Covington, then Bailie of the Barony of Crawford.|| They also possessed in property considerable lands in the Barony of Crawford about this time, a portion of which they retained till in 1638 they terminated in an heiress. Meadowflat was sold to Sir George Lockhart, and is now incorporated in the Barony of Covington.

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\* *Reg. de Neubottle*, p. 121 (Anno 1328.)

† *The Douglas Book*, Vol. IV., p. 174, 1645.

‡ Hamilton: *Description of Lanarkshire*, p. 61.

§ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* XII., 368.

|| *Ibid.* XVIII., 169.





## The Gathering at Crawford.

September 1905.

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**T**HE barony of Crawford having given their principal title to the chiefs of the Lindsays for more than five hundred years, and the district having probably been the first place of settlement of the family in Scotland, the holding of a gathering of the clan on this historic spot has always been kept in view. But the difficulty of providing for a considerable party in a village remote from the larger towns has stood in the way of carrying out this intention. It was at last, however, resolved to venture on a one day gathering. Unfortunately, the weather conditions were unfavourable, and heavy rain in the early part of the day interfered with and somewhat spoiled the whole of the proceedings. About a hundred arrived by different trains, and assembled in the village hall, where lunch was served. Lord Balcarres presided, and was supported by Rev. Mr M'Kune, the respected minister of the parish, and the Secretary, Mr R. J. Lindsay. The Secretary read apologies from a number of absent members, and a telegram of good wishes from Rev. W. F. Lindsay, St Cuthbert's Rectory, Bedford. Much regret was felt that none of our English or Irish friends had found it possible to be present.

After luncheon, Rev. Mr M'Kune, in a felicitous speech, welcomed the clan to Crawford. He said that



the traditions of the village relate to its connection with the chiefs of the Lindsays, and the inhabitants boast that the district was the first home of the race in Scotland. Those early Lindsays were friends of the people. They established a burgh with 25 freemen and provided them with land. Had that land been preserved to the community, as it was intended to be, it would have been greatly to the advantage of the district to-day. The Lindsay chiefs also made rich gifts to the Church, and so helped on the cause of civilisation and enlightenment. They greatly rejoiced at this visit of the clan and at the presence of Lord Balcarres amongst them. They regretted that the heads of this distinguished family had not visited them before. If they were to do so in the future, such visits would be appreciated and would help on the growing prosperity of the village.

Lord Balcarres, in replying, expressed thanks to the Rev. Mr M'Kune for the kind way in which he had proposed the health of the clan. The manner in which the clan had been received in the various places in which the gatherings had been held, and especially the kindly sympathy and interest of the local clergy, had been a great gratification to them all. He earnestly trusted that the Clan Society might long continue to merit the honourable toast which had been proposed.

Mr Stewart Lindsay, Kirriemuir, proposed the health of the visitors from abroad. There were amongst them friends from many different parts—from New Zealand (Dr Lindsay), from the United States (Mr and Mrs James H. Lindsay, Calumet, Michigan), and from South Africa (Mrs W. F. Penney, *née*





Lindsay, and children, Johannesburg). They welcomed them to the homeland and to this assembly of their kinsfolk.

Dr Lindsay, New Zealand, returned thanks, and referring to the proposer's jocular allusion to him as a son of Anak, spoke of his brother's more gigantic stature, and maintained that the race did not degenerate on foreign soil.

Mr James H. Lindsay, Michigan, also thanked the company in a few words.

After luncheon, the party, headed by the pipers, marched to the ruins of Tower Lindsay and inspected them. Dr Lindsay, Glasgow, gave a sketch of the history of the castle. A photograph was taken, but owing to the rain it was found impracticable to carry out the sports that had been planned. Many of the party had to leave with an early train to catch their connections, but others remained and spent an hour or two in the village hall with dancing, songs, and recitations. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of the day, it was good to have been at ancient Tower Lindsay.



## The Gathering at Edzell.

September 1904.

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*Reported by JAMES M. LINDSAY, Bearsden.*

**T**HE Clan held their annual gathering here on the 9th and 10th September, the weather on both days being all that could be desired.

The first item on the programme was a drive of 39 miles round the Lindsay country. The party left Edzell for Brechin about 9.30 a.m., where a halt was called to await the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from the south, by which about 40 clansmen joined. Our course was now directed towards Finhaven Castle, that old Lindsay stronghold where Earl Beardie so long held sway.

The site of Finhaven Castle has been well chosen. Standing in the valley of Strathmore, where the strath begins to expand, it commanded the Highland passes of Glenisla, Glenprosen, and Glenesk. It is built on a rising piece of ground where the rivers Esk and Lemno join, and derives its name from "Fion-abhain," or the "White river." The north wall still stands, a fine specimen of the masonry of its day, from the strength of which tradition holds that—

"When Finhaven Castle rins to sand,  
The world's end is near at hand."

It was from one of the two iron spikes on the top of this castle that, according to tradition, Earl Beardie





hung the old minstrel who predicted his defeat at Brechin by the Earl of Huntley on the 18th May 1452. The Countess of Crawford, hearing his strange sayings, led him into her husband's presence. The Earl, having heard his prophecy, got into a towering rage and roared :—

“No more of thy tale I will hear ;

But high on Finhaven thy grey head and lyre  
Shall bleach on the point of the spear.’

The Ladie craved pity : but nane wad he gie—

The poor aged minstrel must die ;

An’ Crawford’s ain hand placed the grey head and lyre  
On the spikes o’ the turret sae high.”

The year after his defeat at Brechin Earl Beardie was reconciled to the King in rather an odd manner. He appeared in the Royal presence bare headed and bare footed and prayed to be forgiven, not for his own sake, but for the sake of his clan and those dependent upon him. The King willingly forgave him on the spot, saying he wished neither his “land, life, guidis, nor gear,” but his heart and friendship, and from that day the Earl became a loyal follower of his King.

King James had previous to this reconciliation sworn that he would make the highest stone in Finhaven the lowest, so before he left Angus he paid a visit to Finhaven, where he was entertained in a princely manner by Earl Beardie, and mounting to the top of the castle he cast a crazy stone to the ground, thus fulfilling his vow in the letter if not in the spirit. The Earl was so pleased at this that he had the stone chained to the spot where it fell.

A large horse-chestnut tree grew in the courtyard



of the castle, of which Earl Beardie was very proud. Its age was unknown, but it was believed to have been planted in the time of the Romans, and was in a flourishing condition till 1740. A gillie, having been sent from Careston Castle with a message for Earl Beardie, cut a walking stick from it, and this action so enraged the Earl that he hanged him from the branches.

After leaving Finhaven we proceeded to Inverquharity Castle, once the seat of our old feudal enemies, the Ogilvies. It is in a very much better state of preservation than Finhaven. A few minutes were spent here, and we continued our journey to Dykehead Hotel, where lunch was served and a photograph taken. The party then walked down to Cortachy Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, the Chief of the Ogilvies, the beautiful grounds being much admired. This being the last call on the programme, we started for Edzell about 5.30 p.m., and it was reached about 8.30 p.m.

After dinner, a very enjoyable conversazione was held in the Inglis Memorial Hall, songs being sung by Miss Lindsay, Conylea; Mr Alexander Lindsay, Edinburgh, and Master Lindsay M'Queen, the Misses Lindsay, Dundee, being largely responsible for the excellent music provided.

As there was no official outing on the following morning till 12 o'clock, the clansmen spent the morning hours in various ways. Some paid an early visit to the castle and others went in small companies and explored the surrounding districts. At 12 o'clock the Lindsays, along with the Ogilvies, Ramsays, and Crawfords (who had been invited to join us), rallied at Edzell Castle





(The Eagle's Nest) to the number of over 200. Amongst those present were:—

Mr W. Lindsay, Boston, U.S.A., President of the American Lindsay Association; Sir Reginald Ogilvy, Bart.; Mr Herbert Ogilvy and Mr Gilbert Ogilvy from Baldovan House; Captain and Mrs Warren Perry, Perryville, Kinsale; Very Rev. Dr Crawford, Ballinasloe; Mr D. G. Shiell, factor to Lord Dalhousie; Mr and Mrs Stewart Lindsay, Crawford House, Kirriemuir; Mr R. J. Lindsay, W.S., Edinburgh, Secretary; Rev. O'Neil Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay, Sealands, Baldoyle, Dublin; Mrs Cliff; Mrs M'Queen and Master Lindsay M'Queen; Mr J. S. Lindsay and party, Brechin; Mr W. Stuart Lindsay of Gordon, Woodroffe and Madras; Mrs Robt. Lindsay and Misses Henderson, Montrose; Mrs Sands Lindsay and Miss Lindsay, Montrose; Miss Melville, Edinburgh; Mr and Mrs Stewart, Montrose; Mr John and Miss Lindsay, Perth; Mr and Mrs A. B. Wyllie, Forfar; Mrs T. C. Craik, Forfar; Miss Guthrie, Edinburgh; Miss J. Lindsay, Edzell; Mrs Lyall, Edzell; Mrs D. Lyall, St Andrew's, South Australia; Miss Bisset, Arbroath; Miss Souter, Edzell; Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Miss M. Lindsay and Mr D. M. Lindsay, Belfast; Mr E. F. Lindsay Poole, Dorset, and party; Mr and Mrs Jas. Don, Brechin; Mrs Lindsay Fleming, Edinburgh; Misses Lindsay, Kinblethmont; Mr R. Kelty Lindsay, Dunfermline; Mr H. T. Baxter, Dundee; Mr John Crawford, Dundee; Mr J. D. Crawford, M.A., Edinburgh; Mrs Wilson, Annan; Mrs Agmar, Stonehaven; Miss J. C. Lindsay, Stonehaven; Mr John Lindsay and party, Conylea, Glasgow; Mr Robt. Lindsay, L.D.S., Edinburgh; Mr Alex. Lindsay, Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh; Mr Allan Lindsay and party, Bearsden; Mr J. W. Lindsay, Glasgow; Misses Lindsay, Dundee; Mr Wm. Lindsay and party, Grafton Place, Glasgow; Mr J. H. Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh; Mr John Lindsay and party, Dundee; Mr W. Lindsay, Glasgow; Rev. T. C. Sturrock, U.F. Manse, Edzell; Misses Helen, Isabella, and N. A. Duncan, the Burn, Edzell; Mr Alex. Lindsay, jun., and Miss Lindsay, Laurence-



kirk ; Misses Magdalene and Helen Lindsay, Brechin ; Mr David Crabb, Chicago ; Mr D. M. Lindsay, Brechin ; Mr J. Phillips, Edzell ; Mr J. Byars, Edzell ; Mr A. Lindsay, Edzell ; Mr A. J. Gordon, Arbroath ; Misses Lindsay, Dumstead, Fordoun ; Mr W. Lindsay and Mr J. Lindsay, King Street, Montrose ; Mrs Peacock and Miss Lindsay, Myrtle Cottage, Hillside, Montrose ; Mr M'Laren, Edzell, &c.

Edzell Castle came into the hands of the Lindsays in the time of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, father of the first Earl of Crawford, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir John de Striviling, or Stirling, and heiress of Glenesk and Edzell. It stands just at the foot of the Grampians, on the left bank of the West Water, and consists of two towers, which were connected by a suite of apartments. The south tower is supposed to have been built by the Stirlings, and is in a better state of preservation than any of the buildings now standing. The round tower at the north end is in the worst condition of all. The garden is a square enclosure, surrounded by walls beautifully carved. The south wall bears seven emblematic figures :—Charity, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Music, Geography, and Justice : five sciences, flanked by two cardinal virtues. The east wall has also a number of figures, representing Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon. The figures on the west wall are very much decayed and cannot very well be made out. There are also several Lindsay coats of arms, as well as the fesse-chequée. The north wall does not appear to have had any figures on it.

After the party had walked round the castle and had the decorations on the garden walls explained, a photograph was taken.





Lunch was now served in a large marquee erected in the garden—Mr W. Lindsay, Boston, presiding.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the chief of the clan, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., LL.D. He said it was nearly 300 years since his ancestors bade adieu to Edzell Castle, and neither he nor any of his successors had ever been seen within its old walls. He did not know whether Laird David left his country for his country's good—(laughter)—whether he had been disappointed in love, or whether he simply had the bad taste to go away, but go away from that historic spot he did. He (the Chairman) had been brought up on the other side of the Atlantic, and he was afraid that his Scottish blood was very much diluted. He appreciated the honour of being asked to preside over that meeting. It was a great honour, and it was a double honour, because he was permitted to propose the most important toast—that of "the King." (Loud applause.) He had drunk that toast many a time and had heard it proposed by Americans, Englishmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, but this was the first occasion on which he had had the privilege of offering it to a meeting of his clansmen and clanswomen. (Applause.) He had been in Scotland for the last six years and had met many Scotchmen. There was something wonderful in the strength of blood, as shown by the fact that a man like himself, who, figuratively speaking, had been away 300 years, could appreciate Scottish blood still. (Laughter and applause.) The Chairman concluded by asking the company to drink with all the honours the toast of "the King." (Loud applause.)



Mr Stewart Lindsay said he felt very proud in being privileged to ask the Lindsays to dedicate a bumper in welcome to the Crawfords, the Ogilvies, the Ramsays, and other guests present. (Applause.) In ancient times possibly those families would have rather liked to see the backs of one another than meet at the festive board. (Laughter.) But they lived in more peaceful times. They had with them that day some of their Transatlantic cousins, and pretty decided cousins they were. (Laughter.) He hoped the time would never come when serious differences would arise between Britain and America and any other great Power, but if unfortunately they did he was sure that the members of the four clans would be found united on the side of the mother country. Such meetings as the present suggested many interesting memories. When they looked back into olden times and found Cardinal Beaton pronouncing his curses against all those clans, and thought of the great changes which had since taken place, he believed that if he came back he would rather bless than curse them. No Ogilvie, or Crawford, or Ramsay would now dare to pull down a cathedral—(laughter)—and if the leaders in the present Church dispute would remit to those three clans they would get a happy solution out of all their difficulties. (Laughter and applause.) The present-day liberties of the nation were largely due to the leading families of Scotland. (Applause.) He had to couple that toast with the name of one of the chiefs of the Ogilvy Clan—Sir Reginald Ogilvy. (Applause.) He (Mr Lindsay) had sat at the Council table with the late Sir John Ogilvy, than whom there was not a better business man in all the county of Forfar. His son had





walked in his footsteps, and was a perfect prototype of a county gentleman, reminding them of the great men of old—

“ When none were for a party,  
But all were for the State ;  
When the rich man loved the poor man,  
And the poor man loved the great.”

(Applause.)

Sir Reginald Ogilvy said it was a great honour to have his name coupled with the toast. It would have been a very pleasant thing for him if he had been able to welcome them when on the previous day they passed Inverquharity Castle, which his predecessors purchased from their predecessors. (Applause.) The Ogilvies had been dispersed very much since then, but the Lindsays had been dispersed to a still greater extent ; yet he believed that, while they had no doubt spread, they had grown in greater volume than would have been the case had they retained their original lands, with the Castle in which the gathering was being held ; they had prospered more than they would have done had they remained at home. He was glad to see friends present from the other side of the Atlantic, from Ireland and from England, and he was confident that the clans would get a hearty welcome when they visited Ireland next year. (Applause.) That was not the first time the Ogilvies and the Lindsays had met round the festive board, because he had it on good authority from both sides of the house that his father was frequently the guest of the father of the present Earl of Crawford. (Applause.)

Rev. W. O'Neil Lindsay, in proposing “ Health, happiness, and prosperity to the Earl of Crawford and



the whole Lindsay Clan," said that he would first of all couple with the toast the name of the Earl of Lindsay, and then the name of their energetic Secretary, Mr Robert J. Lindsay. (Applause.) It was to be regretted that they had on that occasion no chief of the Clan present, but he believed that had been unavoidable. He understood that Lord Lindsay wished to be present, but his daughter had been very ill, and he had to go to her. He (Mr O'Neil Lindsay) was sometimes asked if he was a Scotchman. Well, he believed that one of his forefathers belonged to the eighth generation of Lindsays. When he left Scotland he could not say, not having been present then—(laughter)—but he bought a place in the north of Ireland, and he knew no place more beautiful, although it had now left the ownership of the Lindsays. Sir Reginald Ogilvy had said that he hoped the clans would visit Ireland next year, but he understood it was in two years' time they were to meet in Ireland, and he could assure them of a hearty welcome there. (Applause.)

Mr R. J. Lindsay said he would not fail to convey to the Earl of Crawford the sentiments which had been so well expressed by Mr O'Neil Lindsay. They all regretted the absence of the Earl of Lindsay, and especially the cause of it. They all knew the unfortunate accident which their noble chief's sister had sustained, and he thought the company might instruct him to convey to his Lordship a message of sympathy in the circumstances, and to express their earnest hope that his sister might soon recover. (Applause.) The effect of their gathering on that spot years ago was to put the Society into increased vigour, health, and





strength. Since then they had been in a somewhat valetudinarian condition, varying from year to year. He hoped that the invigorating air of Edzell would again restore them, and that with better health an increased interest in the prosperity of the Society would be shown by the members. (Applause.) Donations had been received from Lord Balcarres and from Mrs Warren Perry, and through the kindness of that lady a handsome donation had been given to another branch of the Society. (Applause.) He trusted that those expressions of goodwill would stimulate them all to greater exertions. (Applause.)

The Chairman then, in the name of the company, asked Mr D. G. Shiell to convey their thanks to Lord Dalhousie for his kindness in allowing the gathering to be held in that interesting spot, a kindness which they all very highly appreciated. (Applause.)

Mr D. G. Shiell said that he had been asked by Lord Dalhousie to give them his hearty greetings for their visit to their old home, which now, unfortunately for them, was his. He could assure them that it was a great pleasure to Lord Dalhousie to have them there, and to let them have the free use of the place on any occasion they might visit it. Lord Dalhousie might be looked upon by some of them with rather jealous eyes for being possessed of their old home, but the circumstances that caused the Lindsays to leave their home also caused the Dalhousies to leave theirs. He might still further say that of all the vast domains which Lord Dalhousie held under his rule there was none he appreciated so much as the lands of the Lindsays. (Applause.) They were the last portions of his great



estates he would part with under any circumstances. Had his Lordship been at home that day, he would have been only too delighted to have come amongst them, but he was from home fulfilling an engagement that could not be put off. (Applause.)

The company now adjourned to what was once the orchard, just outside the garden, where sports were held and thoroughly enjoyed by old and young.

At the close the Chairman presented beautiful prizes to the various winners as follows :—

#### GENT.'S RACE—100 yards.

- (1) (Case of Silver Fruit Spoons), W. A. Lindsay, Glasgow.
- (2) (Pair Gold Links), E. Lindsay, Conylea, Glasgow.
- (3) (Silver Vesta Box), Chas. Lindsay, Forfar.

#### LADIES' RACE—50 yards.

- (1) (Case of Silver Jam Spoons), Miss Annie Lindsay, Glasgow.
- (2) (Silver Cake Knife), Miss Mary Lindsay, Forfar.
- (3) (Silver Hat Pin), Miss Mabel Lindsay, Corstorphine.

#### POTATO AND SPOON RACE—Ladies.

- (1) (Case of Silver Shoe Lift and Button Hooks), Miss Lindsay, Kinblethmont.
- (2) (Silver Thimble), Miss Mary Lindsay.
- (3) (Silver Thimble), Miss Annie Lindsay, Glasgow.
- (4) (Silver Hat Pin), Miss Nellie Lindsay.

#### PUTTING STONE.

- (1) (Silver Vesta Box), A. Lindsay, Edinburgh.
- (2) (Pair of Links), Jas. H. Lindsay, Edinburgh.

#### HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.

- (1) (Silver Vesta Box), Mr Brown, Edinburgh.
- (2) (Pair of Links), M. E. Lindsay, Glasgow.

#### LADIES' CONSOLATION RACE.

- (1) (Silver Thimble), Miss Mabel Lindsay, Corstorphine.
- (2) (Silver Hatpin), Miss Bell Willock, Edzell.





The most of the Lindsays left for their various homes on Saturday afternoon, but a number remained over the week-end. On the Saturday evening an impromptu concert and dance was held in the hall of the Panmure Arms Hotel, which had been the headquarters of the Clan during the gathering.

On the invitation of the Rev. Dr Coats of Brechin Cathedral, the clansmen drove to Brechin in the forenoon and attended divine service, a suitable sermon to the occasion being preached.





## The Gathering at Kinross.

SEPTEMBER 1906.

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By JOHN LINDSAY, *Conylea*.

**T**HE sixth annual gathering of the Clan was held in Kinross on Saturday, 8th September. As early as Thursday a number of Lindsays had put in an appearance at the Green Hotel, Kinross, which was the headquarters for the time. On Friday every train brought fresh arrivals from north, south, east, and west. The day was wet and disagreeable, and little in the way of outside pleasure could be had until after lunch, when the weather cleared somewhat, and the party set out for a drive round the famed Loch Leven, proceeding by Gairneybridge and returning by Milnathort, visiting *en route* the celebrated springs at Scotland Well, Port-Moak, Kinnesswood—still redolent with memories of Michael Bruce, the poet—and Burleigh Castle, from which Lord Burleigh takes his title. " 'Tis beauty all to poet's eye and music to his ear."

The evening was spent enjoyably with music, song, and story. Those present are indebted to the Misses Lindsay, of Dundee, for their efforts in arranging the concert.

The principal day of gathering (Saturday) had now arrived, and fears which had been rife on the previous evening were soon dispelled. The day broke beautifully bright and warm. Fresh arrivals





made their appearance in the forenoon and helped to swell the numbers present. Shortly after breakfast the party set out to visit Kinross House, permission having been kindly granted by Sir Basil Montgomery, Bart., who personally conducted them through his famous house. Thereafter the party embarked in boats to be taken to Loch Leven Castle, which is especially interesting to Lindsays in view of the part here played by members of the Clan at an intensely interesting epoch in Scottish history.

Queen Mary and Darnley, having been betrothed in Rizzio's room at Stirling Castle on the second week of April 1565, were making a tour through Central Scotland, and had arranged to leave Perth at ten o'clock one Sunday morning, intending to ride to Callander House, near Falkirk, *via* Queensferry, when the Earl of Rothes, with a band of followers, decided to intercept them at the Parn Well (Well of Caverns), about three miles south-west of Kinross, at a point where the old road, after skirting closely round the western base of Benarty, dips into a hollow close by Squire Meldrum's house, and not far from Blairadam. The spot where the seizure was intended to be made is indicated by the memorial bridge erected in 1838 by William Adam of Blairadam—into which estate both Binns and Dowhill are now merged—a descendant of the family of famous architects who have given their name to a distinctive style of architecture, and who was for about a quarter of a century Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Courts of Scotland. Moray's part of the programme was merely to wait within Lochleven Castle and secure the detention there of his royal sister. "The Queen owed her escape on this occasion



to the loyalty and devotion of a Kinross-shire laird, Squire Lindsay of Dowhill"—a descendant of Sir William Lindsay of Rossie, brother of the first Earl of Crawford—whose residence of Dowhill Castle is within a mile of the spot where the seizure was proposed to be made. He took horse late on Saturday evening and rode straight to Perth, a distance of fully twenty miles, for the purpose of informing the Queen of her danger. By the time he reached the house in Perth in which she was residing she had retired for the night, but on his urgent demand for an audience he was admitted, and revealed the plot. The Queen, accompanied by Darnley and his father, left Perth at five o'clock on Sunday morning instead of ten, and rode through Kinross and past the appointed place of rendezvous several hours before Rothes and Argyll—who was staying at Castle-Campbell, his place near Dollar—were there to intercept her, and long before Moray, from his mother's insular stronghold, had begun to watch for her appearance. Argyll arrived at the time appointed, but only to learn that the Royal cavalcade had passed two hours before. "He coolly explained the cause of his journey by saying that he came to pay his respects to his Sovereign, as he supposed she would remain at least and dine at Lochleven Castle." Kinross at this time was only a village of not more than one hundred houses, clustering close to the shore of the loch at and to the north-west of Sandport. Dowhill, like Edzell and so much else, passed out of the possession of the Lindsays, in consequence of their loyalty to the falling fortunes of the house of Stuart and too great hospitality shown to unfortunate Jacobites.





Events after this in Mary's career came thick and fast. First, her public marriage with Darnley, and within a few months their estrangement and apparently mutual dislike. Then Rizzio's murder, and some two months afterwards the birth of Mary's only son and successor James VI., soon followed by Darnley's murder, and within three months the Queen's pretended capture by, and scandalous marriage with, Bothwell, and subsequent surrender to the Protestant Lords at Carberry Hill, where Patrick Lord Lindsay, in order to save needless bloodshed, challenged Bothwell to single combat, in which he intended to use the huge sword of Archibald Douglas ("Bell the Cat"), given to him for the occasion by the Earl of Morton, and which he carried ever afterwards. The flight of Bothwell and the threat by the Queen after her surrender "to have Lord Lindsay's head"; the hurried journey to Lochleven Castle in charge of Lords Ruthven and Lindsay, which was reached on 18th June 1567, and where she remained till her escape on 2nd May 1568; her forced resignation of the Crown in favour of her infant son, who was crowned at Stirling three days afterwards, are all well known. Patrick Lord Lindsay, it may be here noted, had married a daughter of the house of Lochleven, and on the death of his father in 1563 succeeded to the title and estates. He has been called "a rough diamond," for he probably was a stern soldier who knew no fear, and had always the courage of his convictions, whilst scorning everything mean or savouring of insincerity.

Mary remained a prisoner within Lochleven Castle for nearly eleven months, in charge of Sir William Douglas, with his wife and family. His mother, the



Dowager Lady Douglas, was also of the household. She, it will be remembered, was the mother of the Regent Moray, and had married Sir Robert Douglas, who fell at the battle of Pinkie, and as Lord Lindsay had married one of her daughters, and Sir George Douglas, the liberator of the Queen, married a sister of Lord Lindsay's, it will be understood that the relationship of the Douglasses and the Lindsays was at this time quite as close and intimate as ever it was. The Queen's repeated and at last successful efforts to escape from her island prison are too well known to readers of Sir Walter Scott's "Abbot" and other works to require repetition here, and in any case description can only be thoroughly understood on the spot. The defeat of the Queen's forces at Langside, near Glasgow, within a week of her escape, where a charge by Lord Lindsay at a critical moment decided the fate of the day, her subsequent flight into England, where she remained a prisoner for nineteen years, till the final tragic scene at Fotheringay, are also well known, but to all who wish to know the facts more fully, Mr Burns Begg's careful and finely toned work, "Lochleven Castle and its Associations with Mary Queen of Scots" can be cordially recommended.

The principal features of the castle having been pointed out and explained by various members, the party returned to the headquarters to partake of luncheon prior to starting out for the principal gathering-place—Dowhill Castle. About 1.30 the company, to the number of over 80, including Lindsays from far-off places in India, England, Wales, and Ireland, set out in conveyances for Dowhill Castle, situated in the estate of Sir Charles Adam of Blair-





adam, who had kindly granted permission to the Society to visit the old Lindsay possession. Sir Charles was, unfortunately, unable to be present to receive the Clan, but he had requested his factor, Mr James Terris, to do so, and to express his disappointment at not being present. The party inspected the ruins of what had been a celebrated stronghold, and after being photographed returned to the Green Hotel, Kinross, where dinner was served. About 80 sat down to dinner, under the chairmanship of Mr William A. Lindsay, K.C., Windsor Herald, College of Arms, London. Among those present were :—

Mr R. W. Lindsay, Barford, Warwick; Captain A. B. Lindsay and Mrs Lindsay, London; Mr D. H. Lindsay, Bangalore, India; Mr and Mrs Penn Gaskell, London; Dr John Lindsay, Glasgow; Mr John Lindsay, Conylea, Glasgow, and party; Misses Lindsay of Kinblethmont; Mr William Lindsay, India Office, Richmond; Mrs Booker, Glamorganshire, and party; Mrs Lindsay, Edzell Lodge, Edinburgh; Rev. W. O'Neill Lindsay, Baldoil, Dublin; Rev. T. A. Lindsay, Malahide, Dublin; Mr R. A. Lindsay, S.S.C., Edinburgh; Mr and Mrs C. A. Lindsay, Aberdeen; Mr J. S. Lindsay, Brechin; Mr R. J. Lindsay, W.S., Edinburgh; Mr Allan Lindsay, The Mount, Bearsden, and party; Misses Lindsay, Royal Bank House, Dundee; Mr and Mrs Horatio Baxter, Dundee; Mr and Mrs Stewart Lindsay, Kirriemuir; Miss Lindsay, Auchtermuchty, etc.

Apologies for absence were intimated from Lord Crawford, their chief; Lord Balcarras, Hon. H. Lindsay, Captain, Royal Scots Greys; Provost Crawford, Sir Charles Adam, and Sir Basil Montgomery.

The Chairman then gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Clan Society." He felt that for the Society to become as prosperous as some other Societies it would be necessary for them to hold a meeting in America.



(Laughter.) In Scotland they were represented principally by ruins. (Oh, oh.) He meant in respect of buildings, certainly not of characters. Their expeditions were held for the purpose of witnessing these ruins. There were springing up places across the Atlantic where the future history of the family may be even more interesting than in the past. That future must be found in Greater Britain rather than in the British Isles. That day they had visited the ruins of a castle which belonged to a family closely connected with the chiefs of the house. He had studied the genealogy of the Lindsays of Dowhill Castle, and he was unable to precisely state the particular link which bound them to the house of Crawford, but it was an exceedingly close one.

The toast was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr Stewart Lindsay, Kirriemuir, in a humorous speech, proposed "The Guests," coupled with the name of Mr Liddall, of Findaty, who replied.

Mr R. J. Lindsay, secretary, proposed the town of Kinross and the health of Provost Andrew, who replied, and other toasts followed.

A considerable number of those present took advantage of the good weather and stayed over the week-end. On Sunday a number visited the various churches, and in the afternoon a party drove to Rumbling Bridge—a most delightful drive. Although this year's gathering, so far as numbers present is concerned, was smaller than expected, it can safely be said that no previous gathering was more enjoyable. The comparatively small turnout can to a certain extent





be accounted for by the fearful weather of the previous year, when the Clan visited Crawford, Lanarkshire, and the difficulties that had to be contended with in the way of catering, etc. That the gathering was highly satisfactory in every other sense, and helped to link more closely the members of a powerful Clan, was admitted by every one present. Mr Harris and Mrs Hogg, of the Green Hotel, Kinross, did everything in their power to make the visitors comfortable and the visit enjoyable. The catering was of the highest order, and was much appreciated.





## Obituary.

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Upon 9th August 1905, at Westfield, Giffnock, WILLIAM GIFFEN LINDSAY, C.A., Glasgow.

Mr Lindsay was one of the original members of the Clan Lindsay Society, and he was one of the Trustees and also a Director from the commencement till his death. He took very deep interest in the prosperity of the Society, and so long as health permitted, attended and greatly enjoyed its annual outings.

Mr Lindsay was one of the members of almost the first enrolled Company of Volunteers in Lanarkshire, "K" of the 1st Lanarkshire Volunteers, the original University Company. Beginning in the ranks, he rose to be Major, and after prolonged service, retired with the Long Service Medal, the rank of Major, and with right to wear Her Majesty's Uniform.

For a long time he was much interested in and took part in the management of the Glasgow Choral Union Society, of which he was for a time Acting Treasurer.

The cause which most warmly interested him and occupied a considerable part of his attention, was the work in the congregation of which his father, Professor Lindsay, was minister. Born and brought up in the old Dovehill Church, he took an active part in all its work, while it was situated in Cathedral Street, Glasgow, and after its removal to Kelvingrove Street, he there continued in active work and office until the time of his death.

Though very early entering upon business, merely a lad, he was a man of very wide reading, and known among all his friends as one of the best informed and best read men of their circle.





Miss JOAN LINDSAY, Royal Bank House, Dundee, died there on the 25th of July 1905. A member of the Dowhill branch of the Lindsays, Miss Lindsay could claim descent from the same progenitors as the Earls of Crawford. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr John Mackenzie Lindsay, and the grand-daughter of the late well-known and highly esteemed Provost William Lindsay of Carolina Port, Dundee, to whose memory a tribute appeared in the last Clan publication.

Miss Lindsay was greatly interested in the formation of the Clan; was one of the first members, and was present at many of the gatherings.



















